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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

No Secret About Packing

'Alf Landon Quotes Wisely

Spain Approaching Crisis

¶ It now can be said of the President of the United States that he has "come out into the open"—not a particularly happy thing to have to say, especially when the record implies that the move was a forced one. At Friday's press conference the President pulls the rabbit out of the hat for the edification of the hundred or so newspaper men to whom he has been so magnetically frank during his administration. There is no gasp of surprise. The "rabbit," as the public suspected, is a "packed" court. Mr. Roosevelt implies that his proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court judiciary is aimed at this single objective. All the plausible reasons presented in his message regarding the age-limit theory or the congestion of the courts were obvious camouflage to cover the real purpose: a New Dealized judiciary.

¶ Mr. Roosevelt lets it be known that the decision to have his own way with the Court which reversed some of his personal legislation has moved him to seek much advice from lawyers and politicians for ways to circumvent established American procedure and make the way easier for experimentation. He obviously believes that the strong referendum which returned him to the White House constitutes a visé into unexplored realms of government. But public objection to thus rushing the nation across traditional barriers has made it clear that this method is not popular. America likes its familiar rhythm. Liberal as we are, we're still inclined to shy away from free verse.

¶ The Kansan-tanged voice of a man who last November was considered too "safe" for America, raised at the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club, contained no bitterness, no recrimination, no sour grapes, but a calm plea that the whole future of America be considered on a nonpartisan basis. Exalting the whole field of issues in and out of Congress to a plane of intelligent and impersonal contemplation, he closed a 500-word address with these timely, applicable sentiments: "And with humbleness of heart let us pray to the God of our fathers that now, as in the days of old, He will be 'for a spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate.'" In modern phraseology: Mr. Landon has got something there.

¶ General Motors orders more than 50,000 of its employees to return to work Monday at increased wages. The Michigan national guard is demobilizing troops brought to the strike scene to prevent rioting. A great sense of relief and gratitude marks the closing of what might have been a bloody combat but which turned out to be a well-ordered array of forces depending more upon intelligent ideas than upon intimidation. The strike sets a fashion for future negotiations. Perhaps enlightened methods of compromise may soon make it possible for labor and industry to "strike" without losing the wages due to a sit-down or the profits due to idle mills. When employers reach the point where their desire for justice equals their desire for "surplus," and when labor reaches the point where its tolerant interest in executive problems equals its desire for a share of the wealth, a basis of compromise is established which is stronger than agreements and more generous than promises.

¶ As insurgent naval bombardments continue on the Spanish Mediterranean coast and fierce fighting along the Valencia road imperils Madrid, Spanish non-intervention moves revive in Paris and London. The French Cabinet decides to seek immediate measures to isolate the conflict. In Britain Monday the non-intervention committee proposes to seek Portugal's consent to supervision of its Spanish frontier, to shut off men and arms. Loyalist Spain is considered to be facing its most critical period. Some observers predict a paramount test just around the corner, in which the insurgents will concentrate their strongest resources toward bringing about a definite decision. There is a feeling growing that Germany's and Italy's home problems are too pressing to permit of long continuance of unofficial insurgent support. Britain and France likewise are reaching a point perhaps where they find further uncertainty in Spain unendurable. Obviously it will not be insurgent or Loyalist guns that decide for Spain, but rather the skill with which European powers bring mental might to bear on military motives.

¶ Germany's Minister of Propaganda Goebbels says Germany doesn't want a war. Hitler doesn't want a war. No clique of generals in Germany wants war. All Germany wants is to be left alone. Unity of the German people is the great goal. Education, religion, industry and military are all being bent to that end.

Argentina to Rebuild Lofty Andean Railway

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Feb. 13

The soaring trans-Andean railway, rising more than 10,000 feet among the snow-peaked Andes, will be restored, the Argentine Government announced today.

President Justo signed a decree yesterday ordering reconstruction of a 77-mile gap in the famous railway, washed out by glacial floods in 1934, to re-forge the rail link with Chile across the towering mountain chain.

Reich's Council Ends Attempt At Protestant Unity

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Reich's Evangelical Church Council, set up by National Socialist authorities to co-ordinate Germany's Protestant Church, resigned en masse today.

Reichminister Hanns Kerrl accepted the resignations and it was announced semi-officially that an ordinance "regulating the church situation" would be published in the official gazette Monday.

Evangelical circles said that the resignations were due to the council's inability to enforce its authoritarian measures upon the oppositional section of the church..

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 13—Claims that Germany now stands for peace abroad and the freedom of religious instruction at home were outstanding in a speech just made here by Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

After a recapitulation of National Socialist triumphs during the last four years and a denunciation of Bolshevik danger to European culture, the Minister of Propaganda declared yesterday to a crowd of 25,000 in Deutschlandhalle, Berlin's largest hall:

"One should not talk about a new war, but only about redressing the wrongs of the last war. There is a small clique which longs for war—armament manufacturers, Moscow, Jews and others.

Peace and Honor Sought

"If a war should have to come then it could have come when we began to arm. But now even we are armed. We are attacking nobody, and just now nobody has the courage to attack us.

"We do not want a war. The Reichsführer does not desire one. There is no clique of generals in Germany. All we need is to be left in honor and peace to carry on our work."

Going on to deal with the task before the National Socialist Party in internal affairs, Dr. Goebbels emphasized that education was the most important problem outstanding.

"We have never felt ourselves to be a church," he said, "and we want to render to the churches what is their due, but we demand that the churches should also render to us what is due to us.

Unity of People Fostered

"Freedom of religious thinking must be guaranteed in our country. It is possible for a man to be permeated by a deep faith even if he be a member of the German faith movement.

"The unity of our people is our great goal and all educational institutions must serve this unity. If as a National Socialist one stands for undenominational schools then it is an insolent lie from the other side (Roman Catholics) if it is maintained that we desire to abolish religious instruction in the schools."

Dr. Goebbel's remarks on education are regarded as significant in view of the continued struggle between National Socialists and Roman Catholics regarding control of youth education in this country.

President Sees More Senators

Landon Tells GOP Chiefs Issues Now Go Beyond Party Rivalries

Mentions No Name

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—In sharpest contrast with its annual Lincoln Day observance of a year ago, the National Republican Club marked its fifty-first memorial to the Civil War President's birth here last night with an ommission of the name both of President Roosevelt and the New Deal which could only be compared with the President's verbal ignoring of the opposition in his re-election campaign.

The omission was the more pronounced since all the ingredients for the kind of fulminating discourse to which the party habituated the electorate last fall apparently were present. And in addition to Alfred M. Landon, titular leader of the party, and United States Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, as chief evocators, hundreds of Republicans reserved dinner places and came to the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria in confidence that here the President's proposal to reshape the Supreme Court to conform with his legislative plans would have its absolute dressing down.

Instead it was the Senator from New Hampshire, fresh from the cloak-room welter that is attending the Roosevelt proposal in the Congress who made the rafters ring with old-fashioned denunciation. He left nothing out in his argument that nearly 17,000,000 voters had affirmed the fact that the Republican Party was the party "of true liberalism" and asked for a militant stand on the principle that "progressive ideals can be put into effect on solid foundations."

But nothing of the sort came from the late Republican presidential candidate, who paid his tribute to the Lincoln tradition, for the benefit of a national radio audience, with stress upon the moral force in a nation's destiny and upon leaders who believe in the combined wisdom of the people and have abiding spiritual faith. He told of the Lincoln who "knew toil with scant return, cold and hardship, want and hunger, the dark hopelessness men feel when brought face to face with the overwhelming odds of nature."

"Men today need the deep spiritual faith that was the strength of Honest Abe," he said. "Without it there can be no enduring security for this or any nation. Men need such faith for the preservation of the freedom for which our Government was founded—and for which Abraham Lincoln made every sacrifice."

Greater Than Party

Only then did Mr. Landon emerge upon the present situation, refusing to project himself into the controversy with the statement that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Glass Calls Plan For Court 'Frightful'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia said today that President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the membership of the Supreme Court, unless justices over 70 retire, was "frightful." He added he was ready to speak in the Senate against it.

Senator Glass, a frequent critic of Roosevelt administration policies, particularly monetary, issued his statement at the same time as Mr. Roosevelt was conferring at the White House with five Democratic Senators, three of them opposed to enlarging the Supreme Court.

Burke, King, Vannuys at White House on Court by 'Command'

Senate Split Wider

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGON, Feb. 13—President Roosevelt's seminars for stubborn Senators continued today with a particularly determined group: Senators Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, William H. King of Utah and Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana. All three of these eminent legislators announced their opposition to the President's Supreme Court plan early and emphatically.

This group, which was summoned to the White House residence today, was leavened somewhat by the presence of Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Administration wheelhorses who have much to do with the dispensation of patronage and other political perquisites, and who are expected to favor the plan. Senator Byrnes has already stated his support, but Senator Harrison has held off, although there seems to be no doubt of his ultimate position.

Others Expected to Protest

That such a group was called to the White House on a Saturday—indeed, that the President continues these unusual summonses at all—is a further indication of the serious fight he realizes is on his hands.

Realization was forced home again today by increases in senatorial opposition. Notable was the long and vigorous opposition statement last night of Senator Bennett Champ Clark, a somewhat independent Democrat who has been mentioned as a 1940 presidential possibility.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

President Gets New Report On State Planning

Resources Board Tells Him 35 Have Adopted Legal Steps

Others on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The National Resources Committee told President Roosevelt in a report today that it had succeeded beyond its expectations in interesting states in planning.

Prior to 1933 there were few examples in this country of statewide planning work, the committee said. Now 35 states have passed legislation to put state planning on a continuing basis, and in most of the remaining states planning is going forward under temporary boards established by governors pending action by their state legislatures.

Publication of the Resources Committee's report coincided with a meeting here of the American Planning and Civil Association to which President Roosevelt sent a letter stressing the importance of planning both as a federal and local activity. "We need official staff agencies for planning in cities, counties, districts, states, interstate regions and the Federal Government," the President said.

"It is encouraging to find in the report on 'State planning programs and accomplishments,' issued by the National Resources Committee, that state and regional planning agencies are doing effective work in collaboration with the Federal Government, with each other, and with local planning boards.

"I have recommended to Congress that a continuing national resources board should be established to serve as a central planning agency under the President and hope that by that means co-operative planning, forethought and policy can be developed among all the governments of the United States."

Reviewing at length the accomplishments of the 47 state planning boards now in existence, the National Resources Committee also called attention to a series of regional or interstate planning movements. Some of the more notable examples of these efforts, it said, are in the Pacific Northwest, New England, in the Ohio, the upper Rio Grande and the Red River Valleys.

"Political boundaries are artificial barriers when it comes to planning and the better use of our resources," the committee declared.

Putting itself on record in favor of decentralized planning activity, the committee stated:

"We cannot hope to secure the best results in the general development of such great areas as the Columbia River Basin, the Ohio River Basin and the Delaware River Basin, the Great Plains of the West, the fertile corn belt in the center of the country—each a rich empire—without well organized co-operation between the governments of the states involved in each case and of the United States."

Moscow Visitor

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Dr. Rudolf Holsti

Finnish Foreign Minister

Closer Russian Ties With Finland Seen in Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Feb. 13—Much interest has been aroused here in the visit of Foreign Minister Dr. Rudolf Holsti to Moscow. The critical position of Finland, with the great Russian neighbor on its eastern border, and the unsettled communities of Germany and Poland to the south, makes the relationship of the Government to its powerful neighbors a matter of vital importance.

Dr. Holsti, however, expressly stated to correspondents that it was not Finland's aim to join any blocs, but only to live at peace as a loyal member of the League of Nations.

Dr. Holsti's trip to Moscow is not generally regarded here as an indication that Helsingfors has decided to come within the orbit of Soviet Russia. At the same time, the Soviet Government is regarded in this country as being unlikely to start a war of aggression, and on that account conversations with Moscow can take place with less apprehension on the part of the Scandinavian neighbors to the west than could similar talks with Berlin.

Firm on League

Moreover, Russia, being a member of the League, any agreement Finland might reach with Moscow would naturally come within the framework of Geneva, which is all to the advantage of a nation so firmly rooted in the League ideals as Finland.

The whole Finnish situation is complicated by the approaching voting this month, when the President, Dr. Pehr Svinhufvud comes up for re-election. This election is expected to provide an opportunity for the small, though aggressive, fascist faction to make a bid for increased influence. And Dr. Holsti's trip to the Communist capital may, therefore, have a distinctly pre-election significance.

Presidential Election

The new President is to be elected Feb. 15 by the electoral college of 300. It is the northern nation's fourth presidential campaign. The four candidates nominated are: Former President Karl Stahlberg, Progressive; Kyotsi Kalio, Farmers' Party; Vaino Tanner, Socialist, and the present President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, non-partisan.

Auto Plants Resume Work After Strike

Advance Guard of 100,000 Made Idle by Dispute Back on Jobs

Task Is Speeded

$40,000,000 Added to Pay Rolls as Three Firms Boost Wages

DETROIT, Feb. 13 (AP)—Automotive plants reopened today to the vanguard of more than 100,000 General Motors employees summoned back to their jobs since settlement of the six-weeks strike.

Factory whistles blew for 1800 men in Flint, Mich., key city in the conflict. Thirty thousand more were to resume work there Monday, with thousands more following through the week.

Preparations for a return to capacity production were pushed in the far-flung factories of the corporation whic' turns out nearly half of the nation's automobiles. Three wage increases by General Motors, Chrysler and Packard in the last few days will put an additional $40,000,000 a year into pay envelopes of approximately 300,000 wage earners.

Flint watched for the departure of national guardsmen, quartered there since Jan. 13. Departure orders were out for 750 troopers today, with 2500 more to be sent home soon.

Clean-up Begins

General Motors maintenance men began preparing plants for action by cleaning up accumulated debris, removing strikers' barricades, resorting and inventorying scattered materials.

Two plants—Fisher Body Nos. 1 and 2—will reopen under new managers. Both were striker-occupied for 44 days.

The 1800 men going back on the job in Flint today were employed in the press shops, tool and die, sheet metal and stores, metal shipping and assembly departments of Fisher No. 1.

Gov. Frank Murphy, who directed the nine-day conference which brought an agreement between corporation and union, went to New York to receive a gold medal for "eminent public service" from the American-Irish Historical Society.

Negotiations will be resumed by General Motors and United Automobile Workers of America representatives in Detroit Tuesday. The conferences will take up problems not settled in Thursday's agreement.

Union members called a mass meeting for this afternoon to discuss their demands.

Green Urges Unity

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking in New York last night, repeated his assertion the Detroit agreement was not a victory for the workers and called for "unity and solidarity in the ranks of labor."

A three months' strike at the J. I. Case Company plant in Racine, Wis., was settled and production resumed. At Buffalo, N. Y., the McKaigHatch Company, producers of automobile parts, posted a "Closed until further notice" sign and officials declined to discuss the reason.

Strikers in the Chevrolet-Fisher Body plant at St. Louis were told by union leaders to remain off the job until an injunction against the U. A. W. A. was dismissed.

Most of the 1500 employees of a plush manufacturing plant at Sanford, Maine, who were thrown out of work by the General Motors strike returned to their jobs yesterday.

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri was asked to provide relief for 2000 families affected by the recent "sit-down" strikes in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Resumption of work by 7000 employees in the Fisher Body plant at Cleveland was delayed until Monday because the local U. A. W. A. unit had not yet voted on the Detroit agreement. The vote was set for today.

Indiana Troops Called After Auto Union Clash

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 13 (AP)—Tension which followed a clash between union and nonunion automotive workers gradually eased today as national guard troops arrived to place Anderson under martial law.

The outbreak of violence started in the early morning at a South Side tavern, where union men were said to have demanded that a nonunion man be thrown out. Shots were fired, rocks thrown, clubs wielded.

Police rushed to the scene and arrested 13 men, six of whom said they were members of the United Automobile Workers of America and had come to Anderson from Flint, Mich.

National guardsmen helped state police stop an influx of union sympathizers from Michigan. The Michigan sympathizers were halted north of Alexandria, in the northern part of the county. Lieut. Walter Metzner of the state police said 50 cars carrying nearly 300 persons had been stopped before noon. He quoted occupants of the cars as saying they had come from Bay City, Flint, Detroit and other automotive centers "to see that these boys in Anderson get a square deal."

Strike peace poses problem: Page 2.

'Middle Class' Not Hardest Hit, Depression Figures Reveal; Few in Ranks of Unemployed

In one of the most comprehensive and significant reports issued by the Geneva Labor Office, the meaning of the depression in terms of its effect upon the peoples of the world is summed up: the "middle classes," it reveals, were least hit by the depression and the ranks of the unemployed were only slightly recruited from small traders, craftsmen, the professions, civil servants and farmers.

Second of Three Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The surprising assertion that "the depression did not exclude the middle classes from employment" is italicized by Prof. Wladimir Woytinsky in his "Report on the Social Consequences of the Economic Depression," which has just been published here by the International Labor Office.

"There were certainly members of the middle classes who suffered from the depression and others who profited by it," Professor Woytinsky goes on, "but there were none who were unemployed. They all remained in their jobs, they all worked and they all felt themselves needed by the community."

Professor Woytinsky's conception of that "ill-defined category known as the middle classes" is that it consists of small traders, craftsmen, the liberal professions, civil servants and farmers.

Had to Work Harder

"The craftsmen and small traders increased in number and worked all the harder as their customers became fewer. The civil servants asserted, with considerable success, the principle of their acquired rights, and secured for themselves a reasonable standard of living in view of the growing distress of other social groups. The peasants escaped from the depression by having recourse to subsistence agriculture. In short, the fate of all these groups during the depression was the same; there was a comparative and absolute increase in their numerical and economic importance."

Professor Woytinsky adduces statistics to show that in many countries civil servants successfully resisted wage cuts during the depression.

Professor Woytinsky estimates that the depression caused "a reduction (of perhaps 15 per cent) in the staffs of the higher groups of commercial establishments."

This reduction, however, he holds to have been largely compensated by the quantity of labor absorbed by innumerable small shops. "In France more than in any other country there was a sudden development during the depression of commercial undertakings which fought for custom and destroyed each other mutually by cut-throat competition."

How Incomes Rank

The total amount of national income held by the middle classes is highest in the United States, Professor Woytinsky considers. In Great Britain the middle classes "are not so important." In Germany, France, and Italy, they are "relatively more important numerically than in the United States but without special research it would be impossible to say whether they obtain as large a share of the national income as in the United States."

Turning to the "higher income groups" Professor Woytinsky declares that it is quite incorrect to say that these suffered more severely than the lower ones. "The course of development of savings and of hoarding shows that in spite of the widespread distress, there were people who had abundant means at their disposal. The fluctuations in government securities show that other social groups kept their wealth intact and suffered only a slight loss of income."

The growth of anti-capitalist feeling during the later period of the depression "cannot be explained solely by the particularly heavy losses which the depression involved for capitalists," Professor Woytinsky declares.

He adds: "There can be no doubt that the sense of injustice in the distribution of wealth became more firmly rooted in sections of society that had not hitherto objected to the class system. The capitalists were held responsible not merely for business stagnation and the continuation of a depression that seemed to be insoluble, but also—and this accusation was even more bitter—for the fact that the losses resulting from the depression were not borne by those who were held to be responsible for them."

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Paris and London Press Isolation Of Spanish War

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The French Cabinet decided today to push efforts to get "efficient and prompt" measures to isolate the Spanish civil war through the International Nonintervention Committee.

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, outlined to the ministers negotiations now in progress and steps looking forward to a prospective neutrality agreement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—Despite what is generally regarded here as lamentable procrastination in isolating the Spanish conflagration, the British Government is today renewing endeavors through its Embassy at Lisbon to obtain clarification of the Portuguese objections to international control of entry into Spain from the west.

The Portuguese Government is being asked to make constructive proposals to enable the Nonintervention Committee to meet these objections, which are taken to be based on Lisbon's not altogether unnatural reluctance to allow international observers on its soil.

The Portuguese attitude—resulting as it has done in the dramatic withdrawal of Lisbon's representative from the Nonintervention Committee here—threatens a complete breakdown of negotiations which, however unduly protracted, have shown otherwise a hopeful prospect of eventual agreement.

Events meanwhile in Spain (where the situation has changed in the last few days notably to the disadvantage of the Spanish Government in consequence of the continued inpouring of foreign fascist "volunteers" especially from Italy) renders the situation so urgent that Opposition pressure upon the Baldwin Government to adopt a more positive attitude has become intense.

The chief Labor organ here today thus demands unconditional British help for the Spanish Government, but there is no weakening at present in Downing Street's determination to maintain its policy of keeping out.

Unified command of loyal forces planned in Spain: Page 3.

U. S.-Bermuda Air Service

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Scheduled flights between the United States and Bermuda, the first leg of what eventually will become transport airplane service from this country to Europe, probably will begin within 30 days, Pan American Airways announced today.

"Full service," for the transport of passengers between the United States and the British island, "will get under way before summer," said a statement by the air line company, the lone American concern operating on overseas routes.

Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore, Md., have been designated "alternate ports" of entry, with a third port at Philadelphia, Newark, New York or in New England to be chosen later.

Three ports were decided upon to provide pilots of the big, four-engined flying boats, to be used in the service adequate leeway in the event of bad weather or other emergency.

"The designation of a more northerly point has not yet been made, as studies have not yet been completed as to the relative merits of Philadelphia, Newark, New York or New England cities," the line said.

Recently a German company interested in establishing trans-Atlantic service made experimental flights between the United States and Bermuda. The islands are approximately 580 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. The steamship trip between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda, requires approximately 42 hours.

No estimate of the flying time to Bermuda was made by the air carrier.

In laying out a new route, Pan American for a number of weeks makes scheduled flights without passengers to prove the feasibility of the service. Hence, regular flights will be begun some time before schedules are offered the public.

Pan American indicated the Bermuda-United States service would be operated jointly with British Imperial Airways, which are assembling a flying boat in Hamilton for experimental flights to the North American mainland. Flights by the British company will be made from Bermuda to the United States, to the maritime provinces of Canada and south to the British Bahamas.

"Details as to how the service will be operated by the two companies nouncement. Negotiations between are not now available," said the anthe American and British Governments as to co-operative contracts and landing facilities are still in progress.

One of the proposed trans-Atlantic transport routes to Europe contemplates a leg from this country to Bermuda, another from Bermuda to the Azores and a third from the Azores to Europe. European nations other than Great Britain are exploring routes in the north Atlantic.

P. A. A. at present operates in the Caribbean, along both coasts of South America and across the Pacific to Manila.

Indian Pageants Honor Jubilee Of Reign of Hyderabad Nazim

HYDERABAD, India, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Nizam of Hyderabad—reputedly the world's richest man with an estimated annual income of $50,000,000—celebrated his silver jubilee today.

The celebration actually marks the twenty-sixth instead of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Nizam's accession to his ancient throne and full possession of a personal fortune estimated at $260,000,000 in gold bars and $2,000,000,000 in precious stones.

Originally scheduled for a year ago, the jubilee was postponed four times because of the passing on of the Emperor of India, King George V, and because the Ramzan festival intervened.

Rules Over 14,500,000

Oriental pomp and color, befitting the ruler of the largest Indian State with 14,500,000 subjects, blazed forth to honor the potentate, but the jubilee was less lavish than originally intended. The Nizam canceled many proposed state functions and asked his subjects to spend the money on beneficent works instead of decorations and festivities.

The walled capital, nevertheless, blazed with colors, illuminations and fireworks, while the costumes and uniforms of Indian officials and British Empire authorities decorated the processions.

State prayers in the central mosque were followed by a military parade and an address to the Nizam, at which he received valuable gifts from Hyderabad noblemen.

The succeeding two days will see public addresses and state banquets, decked with glistening gold plate and the jewels of the Nizam.

Garden parties, military sports and public speeches on following days will culminate Feb. 22 in a great durbar, the most lavish of the jubilee celebrations, at which the Nizam's subjects will shower him with gifts of money and jewels.

Automobiles will add almost the only western note to parades and processions that will see richly decorated elephants move ponderously through Hyderabad streets.

In contrast to the gorgeous festivities is the thrifty Nizam, who lives in the smallest of his many palaces and drives a shabby 1927 touring car, although his garages hold 50 limousines of expensive design.

Famed Diamond Mines

Near Hyderabad about three centuries ago the world's richest diamond mines were found, part of the source of the Nizam's great wealth.

Old travelers tell tales of more than 60,000 men working in one mine and each digging his quota of gems every day.

The Nizam was honored in one of the last acts of Edward VIII of England before his abdication. A letter from Edward declared that the Nizam's heir apparent should be given the title "His Highness, Prince of Berar" and thereby settled an old dispute over the sovereignty of the territory.

The letter arrived recently, but had been held for a "jubilee surprise."

Poetical Names for Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Most nations in Europe use the Latin names for their months. But some object, first, because of nationalistic consideration, and second, because the Latin names are regarded as incongruous.

The inappropriateness of the Latin names consists in the fact that September means seventh month, but it is the ninth, while December means the tenth month, although it is the twelfth. For a third of the year people write names that do not fit.

In conformity with the movement toward liberation from the influence of Rome, certain German nationalists long ago worked out a system of their own.

Poetical Names Adopted

It runs as follows: Eismond, Hornung, Lenzmond, Ostermond, Mai, Brachet, Heuet, Erntemond, Herbstmond, Weinmond, Nebelmond, Julmond. These words mean (1) the ice month, (2) the month when horns grow, (3) the month of renewed life, (4) the Easter month, (5) the month of bliss, (6) fallow time, (7) hay time, (8) harvest month, (9) autumn month, (10) grape-gathering month, (11) fog month, (12) Yule month.

These poetical names have won a good deal of acceptance and nationalistic circles regularly use them. There are magazines published here in Austria, in which the Latin month names never appear.

Ancient Titles Revived

The Croatians, also, have their own calendar names, based on natural developments, such as the coming of spring, the fall of leaves, the gathering of crops, and winter storms. Bulgaria has a few special month names, now used only in poetry.

The Czechs and Poles, too, use agricultural names for their months. With some people these names go back to pre-Christian traditions, with others they are the result of extreme nationalistic strivings.

But the sun shines, flowers bloom, wild winds blow, and rains fall, regardless of the names which their appearance inspires.

Strike Peace Poses Problem; Battle Between Skilled And Unskilled Workers Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 13—A problem whose answer is written in pay checks—the newly surging question of the relation of the unskilled to the skilled and which shall be first in workers' organization—appears ready to break loose in the automobile industry, initiated by this week's settlement of the strike in General Motors Corporation.

The form of labor organization which favors the unskilled worker most is pitted against the form of organization which favors most the skilled.

Never have the manufacturing industries of the nation seen a contest just like this.

Whatever its finish, the unskilled worker is likely to benefit, for he is at last being recognized.

Two Pertinent Issues

These questions are gathering fresh importance here today:

Will the organized mass of workers be able to produce better results for all, including the expert mechanic, or will the highly trained man be submerged in a mass which thinks he is getting sufficient, because above the average?

Can the multitude of the unskilled stick together and act effectively against the power of a mighty corporation, or must they have the help of the skilled, and if so, what is the manner of labor organization through which the teamwork of the unskilled and the skilled can best be brought about?

Through the General Motors Settlement, John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization plan the biggest industrial union in the history of American factories.

It is a union taking in every type of worker—skilled, unskilled, and semi-skilled. The man on the assembly line doing the same operation 200 times a day is just as much a member as the trained mechanic who builds a machine from blueprints.

Many Unorganized

But the Lewis union encompasses only a percentage of the 200,000 factory workers of General Motors. There are tens of thousands who do not belong to any union. Many of these are skilled craftsmen.

The A. F. of L. feels that the expert workman can win the most advantages for themselves when organized into craft unions of their own trades, bargaining as machinists, blacksmith, and so on.

Accordingly, the word comes from top officials of the A. F. of L. that it is the purpose of its international unions concerned in the automobile industry to organize all of the skilled workers into their respective unions.

Thus the one big union plan of the CIO is challenged in the field by the A. F. of L. policy of many smaller unions.

For the last year the labor world has been rent by debate on this issue plus the personalities. Today it appears that there is to be a settlement, in industry itself, where both sides can prove their merits.

If the year-long struggle between the A. F. of L. and the CIO develops this way, then the type of labor organization which is most fitted to modern large-scale manufacturing may be chosen by the workers from a practical trial.

Through such rivalry for membership in the mass production industries the future leadership and policies of the labor movement may be fixed, together with the broader issue of organized labor's relations to government. Each wing of labor has its differing ideas.

The General Motors settlement clears the road for competing campaigns. When General Motors proclaimed the right of the C. I. O. Automobile Workers' Union to organize, the company implicitly did as much for the A. F. of L. unions. The C. I. O. terms can be given to any union. The corporation established its own right to deal with them all alike, save for a limited restriction of bargaining to the C. I. O. for the next six months. The bargaining qualification does not apply to organizing. C. I. O. men concede the A. F. of L. unions can try to come in if they want. On local plant matters the A. F. of L. can bargain immediately. It is temporarily blocked only on company-wide issues.

As the most militant adversaries of Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. are officials of metal trades unions within the A. F. of L., they will probably push campaigns to win skilled workers in General Motors. Mr. Lewis' victory will be their defeat, and vice versa.

Mr. Lewis needs more members to triumph. He says his industrial union needs to include all the workers. It can function with a fraction, but the smaller the fraction the less its influence.

The automobile workers were not sufficiently organized by the union before its sudden strike, and the strike went off half-cocked, in the judgment of the best impartial authorities on labor who have been watching the automobile conflict. The outcome leaves many uncertainties—something after all to be expected.

This is the initial period of collective bargaining by trade unions in major manufacturing.

Barrier Cleared Away

Barriers of more than 40 years to the self-organization of workers are being cleared away by the labor legislation of the New Deal. The labor movement has divided on the best way of reaching for its new opportunities while stumbling over itself, it is nevertheless registering progress.

As to their future in General Motors, both the CIO and the A. F. of L. have their potentialities and also their handicaps.

For the Lewis side, it is pointed out that the automobile workers' union through this strike has jumped into great power, as demonstrated in its ability to tie up one of the world's largest corporations, whereas the A. F. of L. never had any big success in mass industries. In the race between the two groups, the C. I. O. begins with a huge head start.

Further, the C. I. O. idea of one big union appears to mass production workers—the unskilled and semi-skilled—more than the A. F. of L. plan of numerous small unions of the skilled crafts, plus one large union of mass production employees. The A. F. of L. plan is to organize mass production people into their own union, skilled workers into theirs, and tie all these unions together through a central council, like the federation of unions on the railroads.

Few Skilled Workers

But in the assembly plants, there are hardly any skilled workers except the few maintenance men, the machinists who do repairs. In body plants and other automobile units the skilled men run much higher in number. Yet for the industry as a whole, the skilled workers do not total over 15 per cent, it is estimated by some sources, and 10 per cent by others.

"We are now in General Motors as an industrial union," comments one of the C. I. O. leaders. "Now it is only a question of closing our ranks, of recruiting. It is up to us to make the union so attractive that more workers will come in until we make it 100 per cent. Then we automatically become the sole collective bargaining agency.

"All depends on the workers. The form does not count. The workers make the organization. If we get all the employees, we get a complete industrial union.

"We have six months of preferred position. If we can't win the employees, we are poor organizers."

Against these assets, old-line trade unionists here remark from their experience that the Automobile Workers' Union will probably have a hard time in holding all its present members. A tendency among new union men is to lose interest and quit paying dues when they have received what they wanted. If the union got them their benefits, they forget. By contrast the veteran trade unionist is apt to stick to his organization, even if he changes to some non-union job where his membership does him no good.

Resentment Evident

Another obstacle is the resentment against the CIO and its union created among non-union employees by the loss of their pay checks through the closing plants against their will. Labor men here guess that the disgruntled will not be easy to convert.

A third drawback to the CIO is the standard of wages and working conditions. The better they are, the harder it is to persuade men to join a union. Automobile income has now climbed to the top in large-scale manufacturing, and the work week is 40 hours.

In the very best plants of General Motors, from the labor standpoint, things are now good enough so that the average class of labor does not ask any more, as some old-time unionists, in trades paying less, are heard to say. However, no CIO official seeking a larger share of automobile profits would agree to that.

As to the A. F. of L. ledger, it opens a new book. Its failures came in years when trade unionism did not enjoy the freer path it does today. The A. F. of L. initiated the organization of the automobile workers' union, spending $200,000 on it, before the union cut loose and joined the CIO. The A. F. of L. will have a fresh but restricted chance.

Undoubtedly there are skilled workers in the automobile plants who can be organized into craft unions, say local members of Metal Trades Unions. Certain of these think the A. F. of L. would do well to send in all the organizers it can afford.

But the A. F. of L. is starting late. Its possible clientele is relatively small. Its prestige in this industry is none too great. Whether it will be able to form a union of mass production workers is dubious.

The part the A. F. of L. has taken in the automobile strike is promoting heated debate in the labor movement. As the A. F. of L. sees it, the CIO is a rebel group without right to organize automobile workers defiant of majority action. As the CIO puts it, the A. F. of L. has played the role of strike-breaker when it should have welcomed any effort to organize where it had failed.

As to methods, the C. I. O. declares the A. F. of L. appeal to workers, to organize by skilled crafts into many unions, never succeeded and that there is no reason to expect its success tomorrow.

The A. F. of L. responds that the C. I. O. industrial union plan of organizing mass production is unworkable and has been proved so in the record of the American labor movement, because not adequately taking care of the interests of the skilled.

The C. I. O. says that only a union of all the workers can gain the economic power necessary to deal with the immense corporations of the present day.

The A. F. of L. maintains that skilled workers are key men, that they also have power to stop production, and that a federation of unions will make a thoroughly efficient bargaining combination.

Now apparently each will have its opportunity in the automobile works to refute the other.

Buy Your Furniture at BROMBERG'S
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Nation Remembers Lincoln's Birthday

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President Roosevelt Arrives at Lincoln Memorial

Crowds Watch the Arrival of the President to Take Part in Services in Honor of the Great Emancipator

Policy of Leading Nations As Seen by Japan's Military

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The 1937 edition of the pamphlet recently issued by the Japanese War Office, entitled "The Armies of the Empire and Other Powers," states the Army's views regarding the situation in other countries and their relation to the Island Empire.

Repeating that "Japan's mission is to advance the boundless fortunes of the Imperial House and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all mankind," the pamphlet, as reported by the news agency Domei, analyzes the present international situation as follows:

CHINA—The guiding principle of the Nanking Government is to play one foreign power against another; it uses skillfully the anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukuo sentiments prevalent in the country for the same purposes. Some foreign powers take unscrupulous advantage of this situation. Coupled with unsettled political conditions within China itself, such a policy may bring about a crisis threatening the peace of the Far East. Japan must be adequately prepared to meet such a situation.

SOVIET RUSSIA—This nation has adopted a challenging attitude toward Japan and Manchoukuo by concentrating huge military strength in the Far East. Its large mechanized army, powerful fortifications, strong fleet of submarines, thousands of airplanes manned by well trained pilots, are a provocation and menace to the national defense of Japan.

UNITED STATES—Desire to control the Pacific and capture the China market is charged to the United States. With these aims in view it is said to have rushed preparations to strengthen its naval power, increase the fortifications of its Pacific insular possessions and expand its overseas market.

GREAT BRITAIN—In accordance with its traditionally cautious diplomacy, Britain is gradually enlarging and extending its influence over China. But at every turn it interferes with Japan's policy in China and on the Continent. Its interference in Sino-Japanese relations is especially marked and resented.

The pamphlet recommends that military and civil aviation be greatly strengthened; that preparation for mobilization, both general and "spiritual," be perfected; smaller industries and trades encouraged; agriculture and fisheries aided; various police regulations controlling propaganda and information, guarding military secrets, fighting espionage, be introduced; and—national unity achieved.

It was the War Minister of the Hirota Cabinet, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, who was so adamant in insisting that the Seventieth Diet, the first to meet in the new Diet building, be dissolved because "under the present circumstances it was impossible for the Army to co-operate with the political parties."

The statement which the War Office issued on the day following the suspension of the Diet proclaimed that "Japan is the stabilizing power in the Far East and the object of the Japanese people must be extremely positive. To give up positive policies will result in Japan remaining as Japan of the East. This is insulting to the mission of the Japanese people. . . . Political parties want to maintain the present conditions. . . . To meet the present international crisis the present condition must be destroyed and the people should unite in expanding the nation's future. Japan now stands at an important cross-road."

It is generally understood that the army does not want any political parties to participate in the Government of the country unless these parties accept unconditionally the army's program which, it holds, represents the aspirations of the Japanese people. Besides reorganizing, mechanizing, and strengthening its units, the army wishes to introduce various radical reforms, such as the nationalization of the electrical and other industries, prolongation of the period of obligatory elementary education, reformation of the taxation system, controlled finance, and others.

In a recent article in the Nichi Nichi, Lieut. Gen. Tatekawa stated that it was "absolutely necessary for the Japanese to extend their influence on the Asiatic Continent in order to secure their existence as a nation," and that "Japan must have an army strong enough: to force China once and for all to stop her anti-Japanese agitation; to repulse the southern advance of the Russians; to maintain peace and order in Manchoukuo."

The future relations of the political parties and the Army, as well as the fate of constitutional government in general, still constitute one of the most critical problems that Japan is facing.

Hosiery Men Ask 'Reasonable' Laws

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers was on record today as favoring "reasonable" federally enforced legislation to regulate hours, wages and fair trade practices, Earl Constantine, managing director of the association, announced adoption of the resolution at conferences yesterday and said the manufacturers decided each textile industry should be permitted to draft its own regulations subject to government approval in event of such legislation. They favored separation of legislation concerning fair trade practices from regulations dealing with hours, wages and working conditions.

Mr. Constantine said other things favored were: Classified occupational minimum wage provisions as opposed to a single basic minimum governing all operations; continuance of the five-day week adopted in a recent code; flexibility of finishing operations to permit them to be extended to not more than 10 hours per day, from Monday to Fridays inclusive, for a maximum of 10 weeks in each half year, excess hours to be offset in the same half year.

A general canvass of the industry would be made to check departures from code provisions as to proper marking of quality and contents of hosiery. A trade practice conference under auspices of the Federal Trade Commission would be held to try and obtain universal application of provisions. Uniform conditions of sale and standards of construction and inspection for products also would be sought.

Poles to Produce Opium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A chemical factory has recently been started here for the production of morphia, codeine and similar drugs from the poppy, grown in Poland. This is a new development as Poland has hitherto supplied itself with these drugs chiefly from raw materials imported from the Near East.

Security Pensions For Only 50 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Statistical tables released by the National Industrial Conference Board today indicated that only half of the working population was covered by the old-age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act.

"Gainfully occupied persons not covered by the act," according to the conference board, include persons in professions excluded by law, such as agriculture, public service and domestic service in private homes; persons in business for themselves and in professions, and persons over 65 years of age.

The conference board estimated that 2,300,000 workers in transportation also were excluded from benefits of the act, but that 75 per cent of those were protected through the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935.

Mining and forestry provided the largest group of industrial workers, expressed in percentage of total employment, to be covered by the insurance provisions.

Cairo Flood Danger Ends; All Restrictions Removed

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 13 (AP)—Mayor August Bode officially proclaimed Cairo's victory over the Ohio yesterday and removed the last of the restrictions he placed on the city during its long fight. "The river here has fallen sufficiently to remove the danger of inundation," the Mayor said, "and with the consent of the United States Army engineers in charge, I hereby proclaim the removal of all restrictions and requirements previously made as to the leaving and entering the city of Cairo and the transaction of business."

The Ohio, after rising to 59.63 feet, within menacing distance of the top of Cairo's bulkheaded "seawall," was falling rapidly. Yesterday it was only a few inches from the 55-foot level, at which the Mayor had said the city was "absolutely safe."

Green Describes Auto Strike As Defeat of Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Terms of the Detroit automobile strike settlement represented "a stinging defeat" and a blow to the united front of labor, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the central trades and labor council at its annual meeting here last night. While Mr. Green mentioned neither the United Automobile Workers of America or John L. Lewis by name, he emphasized that those who had left the federation had been responsible for the setback.

The address contained sharp criticism of unions which had deserted the ranks of the federation to chart their own course and implied that the leadership of the organizations represented by Mr. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization might have profited from the advice of more experienced and conservative counsel.

"We have pleaded with those who left us to come back," Mr. Green declared. "We have kept the doors wide open. Our committee was willing and waiting to sit at the conference table. But was it permitted to do so?

Fixes Responsibility

"How much longer should we plead? I want the labor movement in America to know where the responsibility lies and who it is that is refusing now to sit around the conference table. We have been watching with great interest the efforts of those who left us. We have been watching for the last 40 days.

"A new method has been instituted, and I am wondering whether those associated with us can extend to such a plan the support of public opinion. We were all glad when it was settled because we were fearful of the results."

Mr. Green stressed there was not a union man in America who would be "fooled" by the results of the strike and who did not know that the settlement showed it was a defeat for the union involved.

The veteran labor executive was cheered wildly during his attack upon the settlement of the strike against General Motors Corporation by the United Automobile Workers' Union. Only at one point was he interrupted by a heckler.

"Stinging Defeat"

His analysis laid emphasis upon the failure of the striking union to be the bargaining agency for even 20 plants, when at the start it had demanded the right to represent all General Motors employees.

"If we don't win after 40 days, what do we call it?" he asked. "We admit that it's a stinging defeat.

"There is involved in the division which has been created within the ranks of labor the issue of democratic control and democratic procedure. That is the real issue. It must not be confused or clouded. Administrative or organization policies can only be formulated, adopted and carried out by authorization of a majority vote of those who participate in conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

"The Federation stands where it always has stood. It will not surrender to any minority. Minority rule means chaos and destruction, the substitution of force and personal domination."

Wire-Haired Terrier Chosen as Best Dog

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The officials, mindful of their problems involved in breaking away from tradition, took refuge once more in the selection of a wire-haired fox terrier for the star of the show of the Westminster Kennel Club dog show yesterday at Madison Square Garden. It involves a double event, first the selection of the ultimate winner in the terrier group, followed by its induction in the premier place, if best in show, as the final act.

First, the undisputed best terriers had to be eliminated. George S. Thomas placed Champion Merry Sovereign, one of the finest airedale terriers that has ever been seen in the Westminster ring, second to the ultimate selection, with the best sealyham, Nutfield Silhouette, only third. Then George S. West, who was inducted when Lorna, Countess Howe, was unable to be present, eliminated the sensation of the show, the best American bred, as he was compelled to admit, the cocker spaniel, Torchill Smoky, and placed the official selection, Flormell Spicypiece of Halleston, in the coveted position, after the cocker had won the Mortimer memorial.

There was practically unanimous agreement also against the final selection for the best hounding pack in the New York Hound Show, held for the first time in connection with the Westminster show, when the English foxhound pack, of which W. Plunkett Stewart, Unionville, Penna., is master, called the Cheshire Hounds, was placed over the beagles pack, the Somerset Hunt of Peapack, N. J., which Richard V. N. Cambrill led to a brilliant exhibition.

New Hat Styles in Paris

PARIS (AP)—Very new and very big straw hats are being shown in Paris. One wide brimmed red model has a low, round crown topped with two thin black quills. A violet chapeau has a slab-sided crown whose edges are outlined with small multi-colored flowers. Its broad brim is square.

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Labor Espionage Is Revealed As Vital Part of U. S. Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—A new phase of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee has been wound up with its membership more than ever convinced that espionage is an accepted part of much of the big industry of the United States.

That the inquiry into this unexplored field is cutting a wide swathe is indicated by the fact that General Motors, the biggest client of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, has severed its connection with the firm, while other witnesses declared that well-known clients of half a dozen other espionage firms are leaving them as the Senate spotlight is turned on.

The widespread extent of espionage has been indicated in statistics, while the actual details of the system have been dramatically rendered by dozens of individual informants, detectives, workers and officials. Next week some of the Pinkerton undercover men who participated in the General Motors sit-down strike at Flint, Mich., and who have been subpoenaed, may take the stand. Pinkerton officials, who have defied the committee in refusing to divulge the names of their plant informants, admit that there were at least nine or 10 of them at Flint. Meanwhile the Pinkerton firm faces probably Senate contempt citation, or court action.

Huge Income Shown

Evidence shows that the Pinkerton Agency has served about 200 industrial firms, National Corporation Service, another big firm, has been in the employ of 142 well-known clients since 1933, and the Railway Audit & Inspection Company, whose records were mutilated when subpoenaed by the committee, serviced at least 65 companies. In the period covered by the committee examination the gross income of Pinkertons and the Railway Audit & Inspection Company was $6,511,891. Pinkertons' business has been stated by its manager to be one third industrial; while an ex-branch manager from the southern states put the figure at two thirds.

According to the preliminary committee report, "It is clear that espionage has become the habit of American management." The records at any rate have shown that plant informants, undercover men, or spies are generally urged to join the union, that they specialize in reporting on trade union matters, and that a frequent victim of their activities is collective bargaining.

The La Follette committee has now been defied by the detective firms. Six officials of the Railway Audit & Inspection Co. refused to answer a Senate order to appear. After their records had been subpoenaed "the Atlanta, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis office of this firm," according to the report of the committee, "tore them (the records) into small pieces and disposed of them in wastebaskets." These were subsequently reconstructed and are now part of the evidence against the officials in the trial soon to begin.

The clash with Pinkertons came to a breaking point yesterday following almost a week of reluctant testimony. Robert A. Pinkerton, who in 1935 controlled 70 per cent of the stock of the company and drew $129,500 in dividends, quietly refused to divulge the names of his plant informants in General Motors, on the ground that such disclosure would involve physical retaliation against them by their fellow-workers upon whom they had spied. Senator La Follette answered that more than 100 such informants have been exposed thus far by the committee without injury, but he agreed to take due precautions if this seemed to be necessary.

"Doctored" Copies Charged

He insisted, however, that the committee must be the judge of such need. The committee's insistence was also attributable to the evidence, given earlier in the day by Pinkerton officials, that original reports, demanded under the Senate subpoena, had been withheld and copies substituted, and that these copies had been "doctored." Pinkerton officials frankly admit that they destroyed their records at frequent intervals, and gave up the practice of written reports from General Motors plant spies when the committee investigation began, substituting oral reports.

Reviewing the evidence, Mr. La Follette asserted that the Pinkerton records which had been produced "have not only failed to reveal the true nature of the activities of the agency but have been wholly misleading."

At another point he declared:

"The possible danger inherent in having detective agency spies planted among 'sit-down strikers' is too obvious to need elaboration."

Unwilling Testimony

The type of evidence against which the committee has struggled is indicated by one item in yesterday's testimony. Robert H. Peterson, assistant superintendent of Pinkertons at Detroit, grudgingly admitted that after the Senate subpoena was served on his office, he left with certain secret papers and thereafter for an indeterminate period used his home as his office, with frequent calls from other Pinkerton men.

"How long were you away?" asked Mr. La Follette.

Mr. Peterson could not remember.

"Was it a week?"

"I don't recall."

"Well then, was it as long as two weeks?"

Again Mr. Peterson was uncertain.

"I direct you to search your memory. Was it as long as three weeks?"

Mr. Peterson could not remember whether his cessation of office routine was for a week or three weeks.

Mr. Pinkerton's decision to withhold the papers was taken on advice of his counsel, Bruce Bromley.

Senate Committee Approves Revised Food and Drug Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The Senate Commerce Committee approved the revised Copeland food and drug bill today. A similar version of the bill passed the Senate and House last year but failed in conference. The Senate will get the bill Monday with speedy passage anticipated.

The bill is substantially similar to last year's, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the committee said. The major point of difference is in the method sought to control harmful foods and drugs. The injunction process is substituted for civil penalties. If an objectionable or fraudulent article is discovered, an injunction will be sought and no penalty will be imposed unless sale is continued after the injunction has been made permanent.

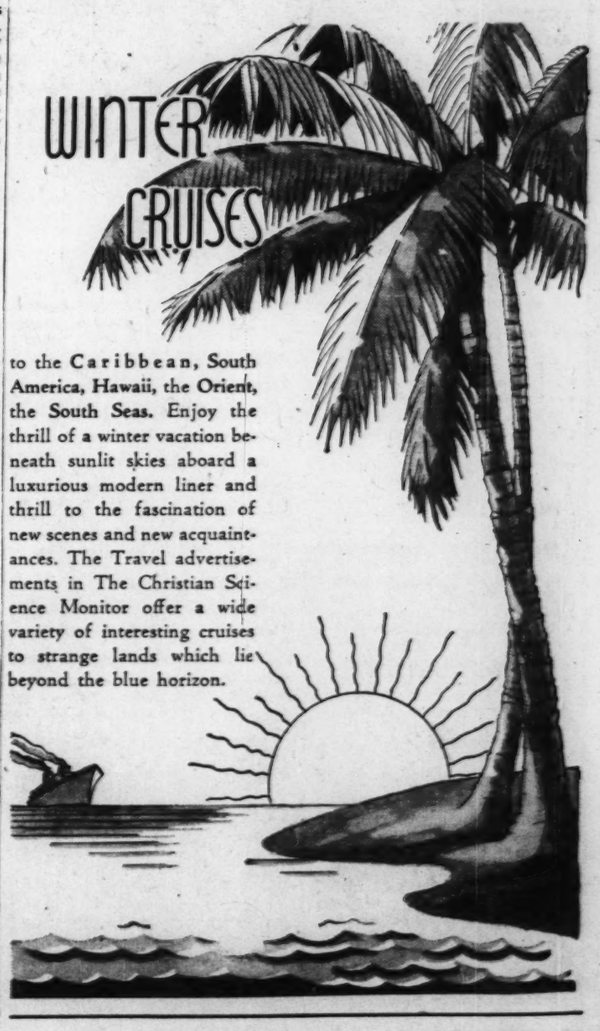
The Senate bill will continue to advocate putting control of advertising in the food and drug section of the Department of Agriculture. This was the point at issue last year when the House amended the bill to give the authority to the Federal Trade Commission. The House is expected to duplicate last year's action, with final decision made in conference.

Advocates of more drastic food and drug legislation are expected to continue their opposition to the Copeland bill, on the ground that it does not sufficiently protect the public.

Coast Guard Air Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The coast guard will establish its main aviation base at Floyd Bennett Airport, a Treasury Department announcement has stated. The award of a $309,800 contract for the construction of barracks, hangars and a garage there has been let. The base will include hangar space for eight airplanes and a dormitory for 150 men. The main base is now at Cape May, N. J.



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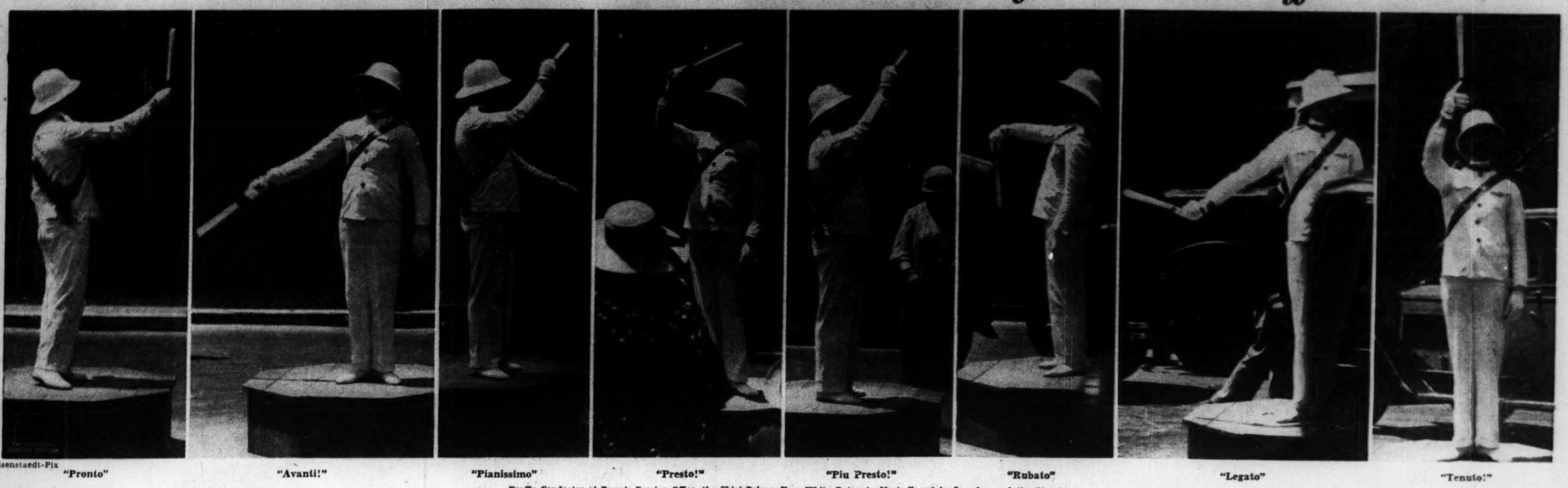

Eisenstaedt-Pix

"Pronto" "Avanti!" "Pianissimo" "Presto!" "Piu Presto!" "Rubato" "Legato" "Tenuto!"

Traffic Conductor at Rome's Foreign Office, the Chigi Palace, Uses White Baton to Mark Tempi in Symphony of the Streets

New Bank of England Vaults Made Safe by Flooding Device

LONDON (AP)—Britain's reconstructed Bank of England—repository of the nation's gold—is being built to last 1000 years.

When completed, experts say, it will be virtually impregnable and the strongest building in the British Empire.

Since 1925, workmen have toiled deep under the ground, unseen by the hurrying thousands in the narrow city streets; now the upper part of the building—the part which the public can see—is nearing completion.

The first obstacle to an intruder, after gaining entrance to the building, would be penetration of a wall of solid concrete, 50 feet deep and eight feet thick, between him and the treasure in the vaults. He would find each concrete block "keyed" to its neighbor—a defense so strong that experts believe the bank's main vaults could withstand concentrated bomb attacks and an enormous charge of dynamite.

Beyond this wall—at the end of a dark and winding corridor studded with foot-traps which set alarm bells ringing—are double steel grilles with two-inch steel bars, then other doors of steel, riddled with keyholes and each weighing 18 tons.

These, which open at a light touch, give direct access to the nation's treasure house.

Secret Devices

Miles of alarm wires thread their way through underground passages of the bank, armed patrols are always on duty near the bullion rooms, new and secret devices are a constant trap for the unwary.

An invader of the vaults could be stopped at the touch of a button, for thousands of gallons of water can be poured into the strong rooms. This water system is controlled from three points—from a secret point inside the bank, from Scotland yard, and from the Governor's house 10 miles outside the city.

So strong are the 50 vaults of the Bank of England that it has been estimated 100 cracksmen would take a full year to penetrate them, even if there were no guards or alarms.

Ever since 1780 the "bank picket" has been a familiar sight in the city streets.

Guards for Vaults

These troops, furnished by one of the Royal Guard regiments, march daily to the bank in full-dress uniform—scarlet tunics and tall, black to protect the nation's gold; actually their duties are purely ceremonial.

But there are long horizontal slits high up in the outer wall of the building, from which machine-guns could dominate the surrounding streets if ever a siege were attempted.

A gallery runs around the top of this wall where patrols could keep watch in a time of emergency.

In striking contrast to the bank defenses is the way the English handle their gold in transit.

Americans are always amazed to see boxes of the precious metal loaded and unloaded into trucks or trains under the wandering eye of a single unarmed "Bobby," while hundreds pass by along the street without showing the slightest apparent interest.

Bank messengers—resplendent in top-hats as they were in Queen Victoria's day—stroll through the busiest parts of the city with thousands of pounds in their leather satchels. Occasionally they are robbed, but such instances are rare.

Bar gold from the CoCntinent is generally flown to Croydon, casually loaded on a truck, driven without special escort to its destination.

No one knows just how much gold there is in London but latest Bank of England return gave its gold holdings at £314,059,960.

New York Traffic Code Expected to Aid Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Four fifths of the burden resting upon New York City courts as a result of traffic violations is expected to be lifted as a result of new legislation which is to become effective on Feb. 21. The new traffic code permits all first offenders charged with minor traffic violations to pay a designated fine without appearing before a magistrate and, since 80 per cent of the persons appearing in Traffic Court come within such a classification, magistrates look forward to much less work and more time to devote to cases involving serious infractions of the law.

Most of the fines are fixed at $2 for the first offense, but some are as low as $1 and a few offenses cost $5.

New York City was said to have a yearly average of 600,000 cases involving violations of traffic laws.

22,000 Rubber Workers Get Pay Boost in Akron

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 13 (AP)—Three Akron rubber companies employing 22,000 workers announced wage increases of 5 to 8 cents an hour yesterday, and a fourth company, employing 15,000, announced it "undoubtedly will follow suit."

The companies announcing the increases, affecting all factory employees beginning Monday, were Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., employing 10,000; General Tire & Rubber Company, 2000, and B. F. Goodrich Company, 10,000. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, with approximately 15,000 workers, is the other concern involved.

Employees in the lower wage rate groups will receive the largest amount of increase, Firestone officials said, and other companies indicated their rates would be similarly apportioned.

Model Provisions Are Outlined For Child Labor Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—With the ratification of the child labor amendment by the 27th state, the Roosevelt Administration has taken new hope that the power to regulate employment of minors under 18 will be written into the Constitution this spring.

New Mexico was the 27th state to ratify. Two others—Kentucky and Nevada—have given their approval since Jan. 1. Endorsement of nine more states is needed before the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution.

In New York one house has ratified while in five other states—Kansas, Texas, Connecticut, Maryland and Delaware—the amendment is pending business. The governor of Florida has announced that he will ask for favorable action when that state's legislature convenes in April.

California's legislature which ratified the amendment 12 years ago recently adopted a resolution calling on President Roosevelt "to use his good offices to persuade the states that have not thus far ratified the child labor amendment to the United States Constitution to do so."

Two Reject Amendment

South Dakota and North Carolina have turned the amendment down in the last few weeks and in Massachusetts Governor Hurley has expressed his opposition to it.

Advocates of the amendment are pushing for ratification this year, feeling that with 40 state legislatures in session this winter and the New Deal victory in the November election, their chances are better now than they have been at any time since the amendment was first put before the country in 1924.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, says "the amendment is an enabling act, not a statute and will give to Congress power to pass such legislation as is demanded by public opinion, and only that."

Indicative of the type of regulatory legislation that might be demanded of Congress after the amendment is adopted are recommendations recently made by the International Association of Government Labor Officials, a group representing state labor officials from the United States and Canada. The labor officials advocated:

A 16-year minimum age requirement for all occupations during school hours and factories at any time.

A 14-year minimum age for non-factory work outside school hours.

An eight-hour day and a 40-hour week for minors under 18.

Prohibition of night work for at least a 13-hour period for minors under 16 and for at least an eight-hour period for minors between 16 and 18.

Requirement of certificates for minors under 18.

Child Labor Figures

Prohibition of employment of minors under 18 in dangerous work.

A minimum age of 14 years for boys and 18 for girls for selling newspapers, magazines or periodicals in public places, or for exercising the trade of bootblack except that boys of 12 and over may have paper routes for the distribution of newspapers, magazines, or periodicals in residential districts.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has the latest information on conditions under which children are employed today. Its reports from state and local officials of the number of children receiving employment certificates permitting them to leave school for work show that the upward trend in child employment which followed immediately on the invalidation of NRA codes in 1935 continued and increased in 1936.

"The increase in employment of children under 16 that has occurred since May, 1935, is no doubt attributable in part to the increase in employment in all age groups, but it is most significant that the tendency of child labor to follow the general trend of industrial employment has again appeared after it had been effectively checked for a two-year period by a nation-wide minimum standard," the bureau says.

At the present time the children's bureau is taking a sample of child laborers in six scattered states to show conditions under which they work. Preliminary tabulations show that 45 per cent of the minors studied worked in non-manufacturing industries at a median wage of $6.30, while 55 per cent were employed in manufacturing industries at a median wage of $8.30. In some cases, it was found, that youngsters were carrying the burden of the whole family's support because employers would take them on at low wages when the older members of the family could not get work. In some such cases, it was necessary for relief agencies to help out, leading the children's bureau to conclude that the "taxpayer through the relief agency was in reality subsidizing the employer who hires children at low wages."

Recently a movement has been started to circumvent the amendment method of outlawing child labor by invoking the commerce power of the Federal Government to protect states where goods produced by child labor are barred.

This proposal is based on a recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the right of the Federal Government to bar from interstate transportation prison-made goods intended for a State where the sale of such goods is illegal.

Treasure Cave on Mt. Olympus Attracts Alpinists' Search

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Preparations are being made by the Greek Alpinist Society for a search of Mount Olympus to verify the discovery of an underground cave containing a rich store of ancient relics.

Two peasant youths claim to have discovered the cave and came to Athens recently to report their find to King George II in person. They insist that their report of the finds is true to the last detail. At present the treasure cave, said to be 6000 feet up Olympus, is in the snow belt.

One of the young men, it is narrated, was chasing a rabbit, when the animal took hurried cover in a near-by hole. The youth burned some dry bushes at the entrance of the hole, filling it with smoke with the aim of forcing the rabbit out of its shelter.

Long Gallery Found

As the rabbit did not come out, the hunter was curious. Calling the help of a friend, he set to digging and enlarging the entrance, and found that the hole opened on to a long gallery leading deep into a spacious underground cavern divided into chambers.

The flooring of these chambers, the youths assert, is made of large marble flags. The cave, they say, has a large hall, communicating at the back with a small room. The peasant youths claim to have found two other chambers, which they were unable to enter and make investigations, as they were closed by two heavy iron doors.

Statues and Marble Table

The objects said to have been discovered in the open chambers are described as follows:

A life-size copper statue; a marble statue of a man broken in two at the waist; three heavy locked metal boxes and a number of metal plates; four antique helmets in gold; a big marble table set in the middle of the room with two chairs.

Inside the small chamber were found, the lads say, a marble roebuck and a stag; a marble statue, representing a bearded man holding a stick in hand; a big statue representing a man struggling with a wild animal, probably a tiger; various statues yet unfinished and marble pieces scattered all about the two partitions of the cave.

Drive for 'One-Person' Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A move for better housing facilities for "one-person families" has been started here by the Over Thirty Association.

These "one-person families," the association points out, form 6.7 per cent of all families in England and Wales—and are largely composed of women who, although often elderly, are obliged to maintain themselves by their own earnings. The difficulty experienced by such women is found to be in the scarcity of housing accommodation at a rent which they can afford.

A Neglected Field

Much has been done lately to solve the general housing problem. More than 20,000 special small houses have been, or are shortly to be built by local authorities, and of these, more than 2000 are, or will be, in London.

But local authorities, it is claimed by the association, are prone to consider the younger element in each community, catering chiefly for large families and tending to forget those living alone.

Special Subsidy Asked

As a result, many elderly women, earning low and precarious wages, find themselves faced with rents of anything between 9s. and 15s. a week for single rooms in dreary and unattractive surroundings. While actually in work, they may struggle along, but they cannot save and, during a time of unemployment, are apt to fall on very hard times.

The Over Thirty Association asks that such things should be remedied. Local authorities are, under present regulations, assisted by a state subsidy to put up one-roomed flatlets in connections with schemes for slum clearance and for the abatement of overcrowding. A special subsidy, the association asks, should be granted to the housing needs of older women.

British Socialist Offers to Serve As Good Shepherd of Capitalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Good shepherd of capitalists is the new role to which Mr. Clement A. Attlee, British Opposition leader, has appointed himself.

He denied that he was a wolf among sheep when he lunched with the British Railway Stockholders' Union recently and told them that when the Socialist Party came into office it would nationalize the railways.

Would Eliminate Competition

In outlining the Socialist plan, Mr. Attlee said, "We shall get rid of the present competition in transport by dealing with transport as one great national service.

"We should like to make your securities more secure. We should like to turn you into holders of shares in the community rather than the railway companies."

Dubious About Directors

As a good shepherd, Mr. Attlee continued, he would like to get the stockholders into a new fold. He was not going to say how much they would be shorn when they got there. But he considered they would get a fair deal. He admitted he had some doubt about what the status of directors would be. He thought some would be taken over to help run the railways, but inferred that others might have to apply for the dole.

Mr. Attlee's remarks have aroused discussion on what the Socialist Party would regard as a fair deal for stockholders. Only a few are optimistic enough to imagine that they would receive the full face value of their shares. Others doubt if they would receive current stock exchange prices.

Capitalized at £1,155,000,000

The "big four" main line groups are capitalized at about £1,155,000,000. A large part of this capital is still going without dividends despite the marked improvement in rail traffic during the past 12 months. In 1935 about £21,000,000 was paid by the railways in interest on loans, debentures, guaranteed and preferred stock; £2,667,222 was paid in dividends on ordinary stock. But three of the four companies paid nothing at all on their ordinary shares.

Mr. Attlee said that he recognized railway stockholders as people who possessed one of two things—either an income more or less assured, or a hope. He himself inherited some railway shares across the Atlantic and they still represented a hope.

Unified Command Of Loyal Forces Planned in Spain

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Spanish Government is likely to put all its forces—including troops from autonomous Catalonia — under a single commander-in-chief, the Spanish Embassy announced today.

The question of such a unified command has been considered for months, the Embassy said, and is now most likely, due to the loss of Malaga. Conscription also may be decreed in government-held territory, it was stated.

A spokesman explained that Gen. Jose Miaja, on the Madrid front, now was the nominal commander-in-chief, but that Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister and "political commissar," shared the responsibility. Neither, the spokesman added, had been able to control forces fighting on Madrid, Almeria and Valencia fronts.

Crucial Test in Spain Turns on Full Control Of Road to Valencia

MADRID, Feb. 13 (AP)—Government militiamen, driving to relax the fascist grip on the vital highway to Valencia, captured an important hill in the Vaciamadrid sector south of the Capital yesterday.

The insurgents countered by attacking in the Arganda sector, on the Madrid-Valencia road 15 miles southeast of Madrid and five miles southeast of Vaciamadrid. The Government bulletin declared that the fascist assault was repulsed and two enemy tanks were captured.

After the insurgents were thrown back the Government forces strengthened their fortifications in that sector.

A communiqué reported that seven insurgent pursuit planes were brought down in the Sesena sector after they had bombed Sesena station, 20 miles south of Madrid.

Historic Palace Spared

From that strategic position Loyalist commanders hoped to be able to force insurgent troops from posts dominating the Madrid-Valencia artery, clearing the way for transportation of supplies.

At El Pardo, a small town on the northeast end of the fascist semicircle about Madrid, continuous fighting was in progress, but the Loyalists maintained possession of the town. The historic palace of Fernando VII there has been spared bombardment.

The civil population of El Pardo was almost entirely evacuated before the severe fighting commenced.

Five Planes Brought Down

While Loyalist efforts concentrated on regaining command of the Valencia road, defense forces admitted a retreat in the northwest sector of the capital's defense lines. A stiff battle on the outskirts of Madrid brought down five fascist planes.

An appeal for internal unity among the forces defending Madrid was issued, meanwhile by the powerful UGT (Communist and Socialist labor unions), throwing its weight "unconditionally with the Government."

"Whatever mission is given us, we will carry it out without the slightest hesitation," the organization said. "The moment has arrived when it is indispensable to give the legal Government everything we possess in the way of men and positive values, placing this above party interests."

Wheeler Sees Public Danger In Press Ownership of Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Is the public interest injured when a newspaper owns a radio station?

This new question produced by the recent emergence of radio as an important factor in the dissemination of news was raised significantly for the first time here yesterday by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and promises to receive extensive consideration here in the future with as yet uncertain consequences.

Senator Wheeler is convinced that joint ownership of newspapers and radio stations is dangerous. He announces he will introduce a bill not only to prevent the granting of any new radio station licenses to newspapers, but also to force the severance of such connections as exist at the present time.

The practice to which he objects is already widespread. A report by the Federal Communications Commission shows that 150 radio stations are now owned or controlled by newspaper interests. The rate of increase is high. Of the total connections 52 were completed during the past year. Pending are applications which would add another 100 stations to the list of those affiliated with newspapers.

At Senator Wheeler's request the problem has been studied extensively by the commission with attention to the possible constitutionality of the ban he desires. Hampson Gary, general counsel for the commission, rendered an opinion on the question in which he said that a categorical answer could not be given, but that he thought the relationship of mutual ownership to interstate commerce could be shown sufficiently so that an act such as the Senator contemplates would meet the constitutional requirements.

Under existing law, the Senator was also informed, there are no grounds on which the commission could deny the right to a newspaper to own a radio station.

Objection to the practice is based primarily on the alleged danger to the public interest involved in a monopoly of channels of public information. Senator Wheeler also suggests that one newspaper which owns a radio station can obtain an unfair advantage over a competing newspapers by combining advertising rates or by using the radio station to advertise its paper.

That there may be some political implication in the move is suggested, but no evidence to this effect has been presented. It is merely pointed out that the Hearst interests, which own the largest chain of newspapers in the United States, also own more radio stations than any other newspaper group. The Hearst newspapers opposed the re-election of President Roosevelt, but on charges have been proffered that their radio stations were used directly or unfairly toward the same end.

No early action is expected on Senator Wheeler's bill, but introduction of it starts discussion of the question in Congress.

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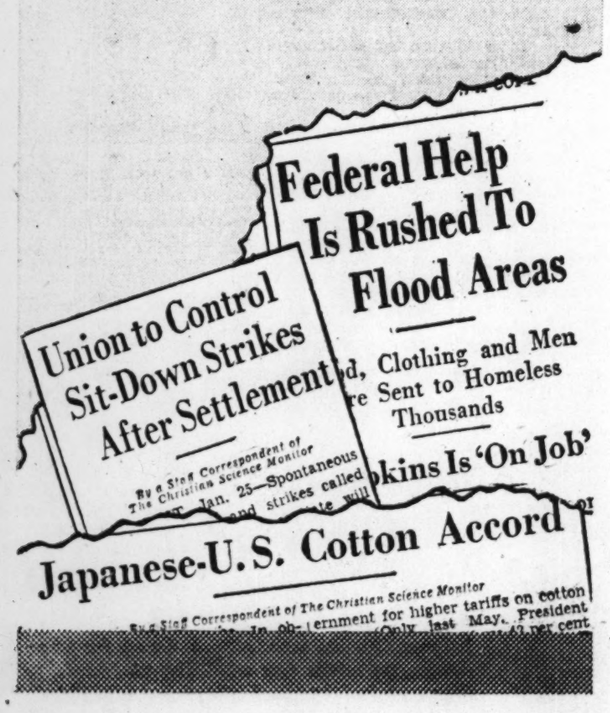
Federal Help Is Rushed To Flood Areas
Union to Control Sit-Down Strikes After Settlement
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Jan. 25—Spontaneous
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Japanese-U.S. Cotton Accord
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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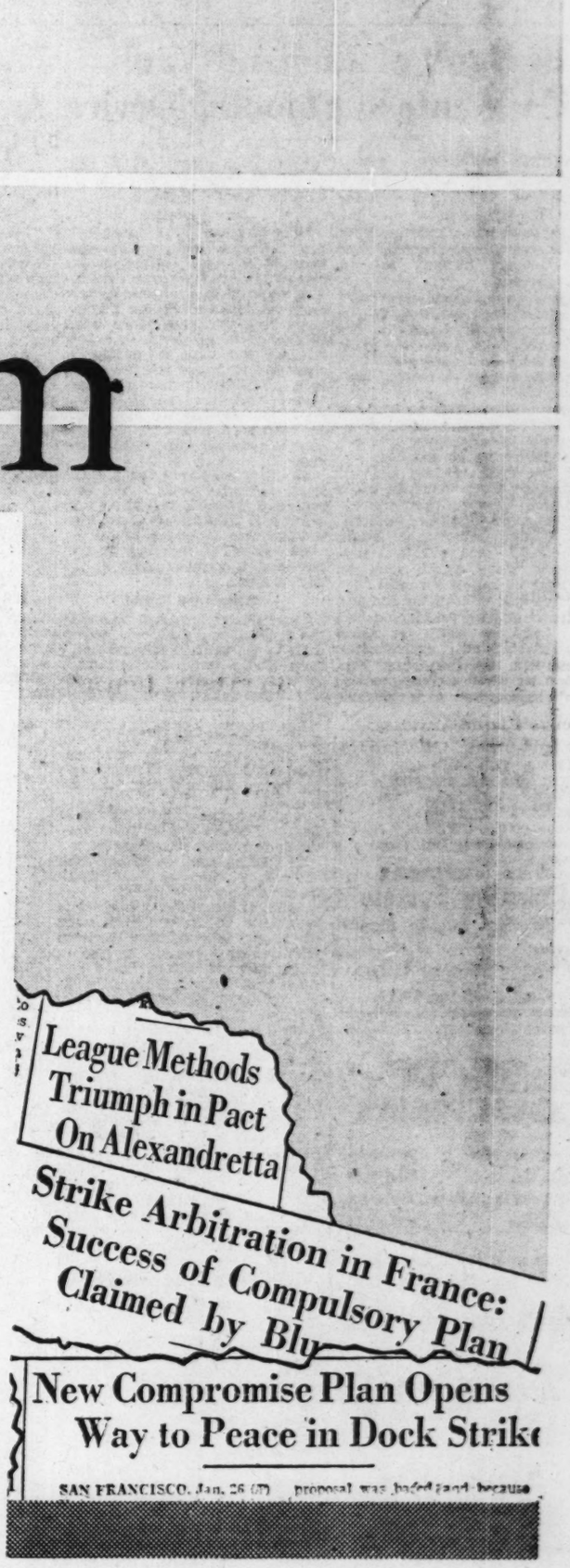
League Methods Triumph in Pact On Alexandretta
Strike Arbitration in France: Success of Compulsory Plan Claimed by Blu
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Moley Splits With President On Expanding Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A further split in the New Deal camp over President Roosevelt's proposals for federal judiciary reforms was seen here today following an attack by Raymond Moley, one of the original and once the leading member of the "brain trust," on the scheme outlined by the President in his message to Congress. Mr. Moley, who is now editor of the weekly magazine Today, holds that Mr. Roosevelt, instead of approaching the problem of reform of the judiciary as he did, should have put the question frankly to the people in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment. He characterized the whole scheme as "undemocratic."

Simultaneously, Mayor LaGuardia, Fusion Mayor of New York and who is lined up with the American Labor Party and the progressive wing in politics, came out strongly for reform of the United States Supreme Court and implicitly backed President Roosevelt's proposal without making direct reference to the suggestion that the number of justices on the high bench be increased to 16.

"If I were a member of Congress, I should oppose to the limit of my capacity the President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court," Mr. Moley said in a nation-wide radio address over the National Broadcasting Company network from New York last night.

"I should oppose it not because I wish to ally myself with those who resist all change, but because I believe it strikes at the heart of democratic government."

Mayor LaGuardia found historical precedent for criticizing the Supreme Court, charging that it was responsible for bringing on the Civil War. The time now had come, however, he declared, when it would not be permitted to block a satisfactory solution of the nation's problems.

"This time," he said, "we are going to solve our problems without a civil war. I am confident that when at last the present Administration appeals to the people to modernize our Government in the light of present conditions, the people will respond magnificently and will confer on its elected leaders the power to make readjustments and solve our economic problems."

The Mayor spoke at some length on the Dred Scott decision, which, he held, made the Civil War inevitable, since it "blocked the last chance of a peaceable solution of the slavery problem."

The occasion was an address by Mayor LaGuardia at Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, yesterday, when the 1936 Lincoln award, bestowed annually by vote of the students on "the citizen who has rendered the greatest service to the city of New York," was handed to him. Previous recipients of this award are Judge Samuel Seabury, who received it in 1935; Dr. William H. Park, upon whom it was bestowed in 1934, and Mrs. Lillian D. Wald, to whom it was awarded in 1935.

WPA to Repair Flood Damage

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP) — Broad expansion of WPA work to repair flood damage in nine states was ordered by Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, in a conference with state administrators here yesterday.

"We are taking the lid off," Hopkins announced. He said WPA pay rolls would be increased by 50,000 workers this month, with most of them assigned to flood rehabilitation projects.

The Works Progress Administration now has 150,000 men at work in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley flood zones, he said.

"It looks now as if the cleanup work will take longer than we expected. In Paducah (Ky.) and Louisville the work will take another three weeks or a month. There are no state quotas for this job. We are simply taking the lid off and going as far as necessary to get the job done."

Receding of Water In Big Rivers Eases Pent-Up Tributaries

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13 (AP)—An alert legion of workers manned the lower valley levees today as the flood crest slowly coursed toward the Gulf.

The $1,000,000,000 levee line held firmly and army engineers and veterans of many high-water fights foresaw a full victory in this region over the greatest flood in the nation's history.

The Ohio fell rapidly along its entire course below Cincinnati. The Mississippi's retreat quickened from Cairo, Ill., to Helena, Ark., where levee defenders watched the passing crest leave bulwarked dikes intact.

With the passage of the big river's peaks, the choked tributary streams in southeast Missouri, east Arkansas and West Tennessee will begin draining, releasing hundreds of thousands of acres and numerous small towns inundated by muddy backwaters.

Additional needle gates were pulled in the Bonnet Carre spillway 30 miles above New Orleans to divert a greater burden of the water into Lake Pontchartrain, a safety valve used for the first time.

Fascists Claim Advance In Cutting Off Madrid

WITH FASCIST FORCES SOUTHEAST OF MADRID, Feb. 13 (AP)—Insurgent commanders reported today that Madrid's last direct connection with the eastern seacoast was blocked by fascist occupation of nine miles of secondary road near the villages of Chinchon and Colmenar de Oreja.

With land and air attacks, the insurgents drove deep into Government-held territory along the cut-off Albacete road from the Arganda bridge over the junction of the Jarama and Manzanares rivers.

In other operations, the fascists seized control of five ranches east of the Jarama river and consolidated their position at the Arganda bridge, their first barricade to Madrid's principal highway to Valencia.

(The only remaining route of escape from the besieged capital, it was apparent from the fascist reports, was a roundabout road from the village of Arganda, east of the bridge, to Alcala de Henares, on the northern highway to Guadalajara.

(By holding the bridge, the fascists control the Valencia road. They also dominate the secondary cutoff road leading to the Albacete highway. All other highways south of the capital are under insurgent control.)

Hungarian Scouts Want More Poetry In Their Journal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian boy is a poet; he spurns slang.

The Hungarian Boy Scout movement planned a series of competitions which would throw weight into the scale of good literature. They offered a prize for the best criticism of the boys' own Scout journal, Magyar Cserkész.

More than 1000 boys competed and the judges were not a little surprised to find how unanimous their ideas were. The boys demanded more poetry.

Besides poetry, they wanted more news from abroad in order, many of them explained, that they might balance their own efforts with those of "foreigners." And they wanted more cross-word puzzles, because they found them good educational tests.

They said they did not want advertisements. At least, if advertisements there must be, they said, then let them be honest advertisements—not all wrapped up dishonestly in rhymes and stories.

The contest brought to light many enthusiastic potential writers.

Roman Catholics Hold Open Services In Orizaba, Mexico

ORIZABA, Veracruz, Mexico, Feb. 13 (AP)—After 12 years of secret worship under the shadow of police raids and prison, Orizaba's Roman Catholics held open services today in their own churches, which they had opened to sunlight again last Tuesday in defiance of the state's rigidly enforced anti-church laws.

Apparently their "peaceful rebellion" had triumphed. Municipal, federal and state authorities "did not see" the congregations streaming into their churches, and did not "hear" the pealing of bells from long-silent belfries.

"I expect everything will be settled within 15 days at the most," said a representative of Governor Aleman. "We disapprove," he said, "but the Catholics will not be disturbed."

Twice, Catholics of this city, swelled by pilgrims from near-by towns and villages, had forcibly opened their 14 churches. After the first time, Governor Aleman ordered them closed again by police but later he showed more leniency and declared "some churches" would be allowed to remain open.

Since 1924, all Veracruz Catholics had been forced to hold their religious services secretly. By twos and threes, before dawn and after dark, they had gone to hidden places of worship, usually in private homes.

Wider Highways Proposed In Georgia Legislature

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A "don't crowd the motorist" movement will be launched on the floor of the Georgia General Assembly now in session.

It will be in the form of legislation to take the "squeeze" out of the State's trunkline highways—to expand their width from the present 20-foot minimum to one of 30 feet.

If the bill passes the author expresses a hope other states will follow suit.

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Wide World

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Landon
As They Were Seen on a Recent Shopping Visit in New York City

Landon Says Present Issues Transcend Party Rivalries

(Continued from Page 1)

events have occurred since he had accepted the invitation to address the club "as a Republican talking to fellow Republicans" that made it "out of place to talk on a party basis."

"The issues raised are greater than any party," he said. "They concern the whole of us. They are worthy of unhurried deliberation by Congress. They will not wisely yield to partisan discussion, either within or without the Congress.

"The whole future of our country is involved upon these issues. I have strong convictions, but I shall not avail myself of this occasion to discuss them further."

Mr. Landon was warmly welcomed by his audience, which appeared to read into the extemporaneous preface to his speech the most direct inference that the American people now were reaping the whirlwind of their November action. This came in his anecdote of the Kansas farmer whose house and barns were swept away by a tornado, and who, going out afterward with his wife to view the desolation, began to laugh.

"What are you laughing at?" his wife asked. "Our home is ruined."

"It's just the completeness of it," the farmer replied.

Calls G. O. P. Confirmed

Senator Bridges said the President's message relative to the reorganization of the judicial branch of the Government was "amazing, but confirmed the veracity of Republican speakers who, last fall, were scoffed at by countless Administration spokesmen, stating that no such move on the courts was contemplated."

"Practically every citizen of our nation realizes the subtle objective in this movement," he continued. "No one defends inefficiency in any court, but every thoughtful citizen will object strenuously to the use of alleged inefficiency as a vehicle to throttle or change the viewpoint or make-up of the federal judiciary. This move attempts to tear down the very foundations upon which American freedom has been built. To those who have preceded, but, above all, to those who will follow us, we have the solemn duty to defeat this proposed outrage.

"The President's plan to reorganize the judicial branch of the government should be read in the same light with his plan to reorganize the executive branch of the government. They give a clear perspective of the aims and objectives of the present Administration. Both reorganization plans are component parts of a program which has not yet been revealed in its entirety.

"Theodore Roosevelt once said, 'This country will not long be a good place for any of us to live unless it is a good place for all of us to live.'

"And so tonight, in resolving to build up the Republican Party and to vindicate its ideals and principles, we are encouraged and at the same time challenged by the words of Abraham Lincoln:

"'Let us not be slandered from our duty by false accusation against us nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to government. Let us have faith that right makes might and in faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.'"

The New Hampshire Senator held that Republican policy for the future should endorse sound Social Security which would be inclusive of agricultural as well as of industrial workers and placed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis; should espouse old-age assistance in such a way as not to penalize thrift; should revise the present corporate surplus tax to enable corporations to build up sufficient reserves for hard times to maintain their financial integrity, care for their employees, pay fixed charges and reasonable dividends to stockholders.

The traditional party dinner opened with an address by William Jesse Baird, dean of Berea College, Berea, Ky., whose thesis was "Lincoln, the Educated."

"If we grant that the ability to adapt one's self to one's environment, to understand the life and habits of the people with whom and for whom one works, to know the history and purposes of one's nation, to know the currents and philosophies of government that have influenced nations, to understand the changes that have destroyed them and preserved them . . ." he said, "If these are the marks of an educated man, Lincoln was educated."

Landon's Address on Lincoln

The text of the Lincoln Day address of former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas before the National Republican Club in New York City follows:

It is fitting that we, as Americans, should gather on each anniversary of Lincoln's birth to pay tribute to him. For, as his contemporary, Edward Everett, once said: "National recollections are the foundations of national character." And there can be no recollections better fitted to preserve the foundations of our character as a nation, than the enduring memory of Abraham Lincoln. He was, and remains, one of the great moral forces of our national life, and in the final accounting it is the moral force of a nation which shapes its destiny.

It is always well to remember those simple and fundamental qualities which made Lincoln a moral force—which enabled him to lead the nation through some of its darkest days. He possessed humility. He believed in the combined wisdom of the people. He had abiding spiritual faith.

Lincoln knew toil with scant return. He knew cold and hardship. He knew want and hunger. He knew the utter weariness of body which came from these. And he knew the dark hopelessness that men feel when brought face to face with the overwhelming odds of nature.

These experiences gave him a true humility—for no man can strive with, and know, the great forces of nature without being humble. Nature chastened him. She taught him that she cannot be deceived, or cheated, or cajoled. These experiences gave him an honesty that was a part of his very bone and muscle. He well and fully earned that name of highest tribute—Honest Abe.

Lincoln was great in character, in the integrity of his civic virtue, in righteous conviction in his strength to live his beliefs. But underlying all these traits was a deep spiritual faith. Men today need such faith. Without it there can be no enduring security for this, or any nation. Men need such faith for the preservation of the freedom for which our government was founded—and for which Abraham Lincoln made every sacrifice.

When I accepted the invitation to come to this meeting I planned to make a few informal remarks to you as a Republican talking to fellow Republicans. Since then events have occurred in our national life which make it out of place for me to talk on a party basis. The issues raised are greater than any party.

They concern the whole of us. They are worthy of unhurried deliberation by the Congress. They will not wisely yield to partisan discussion either within or without the Congress. The whole future of our country is involved. Upon these issues I have strong convictions, but I shall not avail myself of this occasion to discusse them further.

In the past it has been a boast in this country that politics end at the waters' edge. While this grave matter, which goes to the very foundation of our government, is pending, let us resolve, each and every one of us, to prove ourselves Americans by doing our best to end politics within the waters' edge.

And, with humbleness of heart, let us pray to the God of our fathers that now, as in the days of old, He will be "for a spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate."

Sweet Potato Found Excellent Stock Feed

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — Experiments by Dr. Charles Herty, noted natural scientist, reflect new importance for the sweet potato in the economic scheme.

He exhibits samples of motor fuel and stock feed derived from the tubers in initial experiments.

Using a carload of potatoes in carrying out a test run, Dr. Herty says he learned sweet potatoes readily adapt themselves by mulching into a mash easily handled for fermentation. To this, he said, was added fermentation products and alcohol was poured off. The residue tested 29.5 per cent and the scientists said it was found excellent for stock feed.

A 10 per cent mixture of alcohol may be used in automobiles without carburetor modification, according to Dr. Herty.

Proposed Reform Of Court Thought Threat to States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Charging that the President's plan for judicial reform is based upon a wish to "pack" the Supreme Court, Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati, affirmed before the Emory Institute of Citizenship, that the advanced age of the nine justices is not a legitimate reason for this plan. The New Deal expansion of federal powers, he said, has been costly and at the expense of local and state governments.

The members of the Supreme Court dispatch their work more quickly than do many other judges and usually opinions are handed down by them within a month after the cases are argued, Mr. Seasongood said. He predicted that if the judicial reforms are made and put into effect an enlarged federal program will follow without the restraint of the Supreme Court. Every federal enactment would be constitutional as a result of this, he said, and state legislatures and courts will feel the tendency to act without restraint.

"An educated public taught to weigh the evidence and to discriminate between the conflicting claims is the ultimate goal of a real democracy," J. Charles Poe, executive editor of the Chattanooga News, said in an address before the institute.

"Freedom of the press is guaranteed but the influence of the editor is not and freedom of the press may not be tolerated long if the people begin to suspect that the press is no longer interested in their welfare but is serving only the imagined self interest of the publisher and his group," Mr. Poe stated.

The manager form of government in counties was advocated by Dr. George Spicer of the University of Virginia. Dr. Thomas H. Reed of New York City advocated a reduction of the 159 counties of Georgia to 41, bringing out that this would mean improved efficiency and a saving in overhead.

Movie Bank Nights Halted in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Movie theatergoers here are deciding nowadays on whether to spend their money for screen entertainment purely on the basis of the pictures themselves. Time was not long ago when lots of them were lured to the movies by promises of an opportunity to win prizes, usually large "pots" of money. The popular "bank night" and "creeno" ideas pulled patrons in to see pictures they didn't care about or had seen before. Carfare and lunch money often went for a ticket which the holder hoped would be the "lucky" one.

The Chicago Better Business Bureau, backed by civic groups and even by some theater owners, insisted it was just a "lottery" by another name. These protests finally led the police to stop the practice and arrest scores of owners and managers. See-sawing back and forth between legal opinions, police action, stubborn resistance, the situation was crystallized with an opinion in one case by Judge C. Neimeyer of the Superior Court that the prize drawings were illegal.

This didn't immediately affect others and it remained for municipal authorities to take action which resulted in discontinuance of the practice pending court decision. This came the other day in Municipal Court. Some 31 theaters of the Balaban & Katz chain were fined a total of $465. A motion for a new trial on this case is set for May 3.

Meanwhile Judge Neimeyer's decision was appealed to the State Supreme Court. The whole thing now hinges on the Supreme Court decision, expected within a month or so.

Veil Is Wrenched From President's Court Proposals

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13 (AP)—In a speech he titled "Camouflage," Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis yesterday drew from Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' annual report to dispute the necessity for additional Supreme Court and lower-court judges, recommended by President Roosevelt.

Judge Otis, an appointee of former President Coolidge, told the Kansas City Real Estate Board that Feb. 5, the day Mr. Roosevelt submitted his recommendations to Congress, "hereafter may be celebrated as the anniversary of the beginning of the end."

He quoted from the President's message to Congress:

"'A letter from the Attorney General . . . justifies by statistics the common impression . . . and proves the need for additional judges. . . . The Supreme Court is laboring under a heavy burden. . . .'"

Judge Otis asked:

"Did you notice that sentence: 'A letter from the Attorney General . . . proves the need for additional judges?' And did you read the letter? I read it and I have it here. The heart of it is in these words:

"'My Dear Mr. President: Delay in the Administration of justice is the outstanding defect in our federal judicial system. . . . It has exasperated the bench, the bar and the public. . . . The evil is a growing one. The business of the courts is continually increasing. . . . The time has come when further legislation is essential. . . .'"

Illustrating from a chart, he said he prepared from Attorney General Cummings' report, Judge Otis said:

"You observe then that the business of the federal courts not only has not increased during the last four years, but that it has most strikingly decreased. . . . When the business of the federal courts was at its peak in 1932, it was transacted by 149 district judges. When as now, the business is at its lowest ebb, there are 158 judges to transact it, with four additional judges already authorized by law.

"In this report of the Attorney General there is an introduction written by himself. . . . But in that introduction there is not one word concerning congested dockets and the evil of the law's delays. . . .

"The report of the Solicitor General of the United States, who handles the business of the United States in our highest court, says:

"'During its October term, 1935 (we are now in the October, 1936 term) the Supreme Court disposed of 986 cases on the appellate docket, a larger number of appellate dispositions than at any of the 10 preceding terms, except the 1933 term when 1025 cases were disposed of. Every case argued or submitted at the term was disposed of before adjournment. . . .'

"Now, if the Solicitor General set out the facts in his report adopted by the Attorney General, how are those facts to be reconciled with the Attorney General's statement in his letter?

"How are we to account for the Attorney General's letter? Two theories have been advanced. One theory is that he suddenly discovered, about midnight on Feb. 4, that he had been wrong in all his reports to Congress . . . and hastened to correct his error. That is one theory.

"The other theory is that he made no such discovery, but that somebody smilingly looked up to him one afternoon, between radio appearances, and said: 'Mr. Attorney General, I need a letter. Write the letter.' And he wrote the letter."

Judge Otis defined "camouflage" as "the disguising of a camp, battery, arsenal, ship, etc., as by paint, screens, shrubbery or the like, to reduce its visibility or conceal its actual nature or location from the enemy.' . . .

"I have shown you some of the screens and shubbery," he said. "When we have lifted them away to discover what it is, whose actual nature it was sought to conceal . . . what is it that we find? I answer—not in my words, but in the words of a thousand screaming headlines published by a press which still is free. You have the answer: 'Pack the Supreme Court! Pack the Supreme Court! Pack the Supreme Court!'"

Cook County Loses Money On Personal Tax Collection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Because most of them forget about it or just won't pay their personal property taxes, and because it costs more to keep them on the books and force them to pay than it's worth, some 600,000 Cook County taxpayers are to be wiped right off the rolls—that is, unless the idea, due to its discriminatory nature, is found to be unconstitutional.

County Assessor John S. Clark announced the other day that it costs the county $900,000 to collect $250,-778 in taxes. Not much profit for the county in that is apparent.

Some 94 per cent of those who come within the group which pays—or is supposed to—on an assessed value of $148, or less, fail to pay up. Mr. Clark says, "Because they come under the most mixed up, troublesome, unjust, and unpopular part of the personal property assessment procedure."

Although the 600,000 concerned constitute 78 per cent of the 764,-962 taxes on personal property, from this group the county collected only one per cent of the total of $24,728,038 revenue from this source.

Objectors to the plan, none of whom are known to be among those who would be affected, say that even if it does cost more to collect the tax than is received in revenue, the county can't excuse one group from taxation and collect from another. They say, in fact, that the whole personal property tax roll should be thrown in the Chicago River, for, they insist, no one can figure fairly and accurately what they should pay, even if they're inclined to pay it, and that in the end a few who are honest and good at mathematics carry most of the burden.

The practical impossibility or difficulty of collection through legal processes, it is held, influences thousands to throw their tax notices in the wastebasket. For example, statutes prevent attachment of household furniture up to $400 in value. Even if the county sued and got a judgment, it still couldn't collect.

President Sees Senators

(Continued from Page 1)

Montana, a liberal Democrat and long-time insurgent fighter, is also expected to come out with his opposition soon. Senator Lynn J. Frazier, independent Republican, of North Dakota is also counted among the oppositionists. Senator Gerald P. Nye may be in the same category, according to current reports. Senator J. Ham Lewis of (D) of Illinois also issued a cool statement today.

Unofficial polls of the Senate therefore indicate about 26 senators fairly definitely committed for the plan, about 31 fairly definitely against, with the remaining 39 still more or less on the fence. Among the 39, are 10 who may be accounted likely to favor the plan. The remainder are genuinely mugwump—at least, they are waiting to hear signals from two directions: first, what the country and their constituents have to say; second, how much the President has to offer in recompense. Among these 29, there are many who might be swayed in either direction.

While withholding decision on the President's judicial reorganization program until the Senate Judiciary Committee's report, Senator Lewis expressed sorrow that a condition had arisen in which there was a suspicion that the high court might be packed. Senator Lewis's statement indicated a boldness toward the President's plan which is unusual in one of the Democratic leaders.

The Illinois Senator said he "deeply regretted the idea that either the President or the Senate would allow the Supreme Court to be packed." It is not the President but the Senate which confirms appointees to the court. He declared that it would be impossible to get able jurists to fill vacancies if they should think that they were nominated "to pack the court."

"An appointee would hesitate to accept the position on these terms, and those on the court would lean backward to prevent themselves from being considered as carrying out a contract to decide a case for the Government without regard to what the merits were."

Senator Clark, in a 1000-word statement, denounced the proposed "sack of the Supreme Court." He expressed his "admiration and personal affection" for President Roosevelt, "agreed with many of his premises," and declared the President to be "undisputed leader of the American people," enjoying "greater prestige than any President within the memory of anyone now living." But he adds:

"With the very best will in the world, I am totally unable to agree with the provisions of the measure proposed by the President in so far as its immediate effects would involve the sack of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Nor do I believe," he says, "that age is a test of liberalism, as some of the most reactionary judges of the inferior federal courts are well below the age of 60."

Italian People Hail New Heir to Throne; Son for Crown Prince

NAPLES, Feb. 12 (AP)—A boy who may some day rule the Italian Empire was born today to Crown Princess Marie Jose. Naples and all Italy began festive celebrations in honor of the newest member of the Royal Family who follows his father, Crown Prince Umbertó, directly in the line of succession.

Even before booming cannon signaled the royal event and newspapers rushed extra editions, the news spread quickly among Neapolitans. Crowds before the Palace cheered the Royal Family.

Congratulations sped swiftly from Rome from the baby's grandfather, King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Mussolini, Pope Pius and others.

Security Extension Urged

COLUMBUS, S. C., Feb. 13 (AP)—Gov. Olin Dewitt Johnston sent a special message to the South Carolina Legislature yesterday urging that body to "make some firm representations" to Congress in behalf of extending Social Security benefits to farmers. In his message, the Governor said he was also writing President Roosevelt asking him to call a conference of Governors of agricultural states "to consider this most vital problem."

Women's Peace Aid Encouraged by Koo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Encouragement for the work of women in directing public opinion toward world peace has come from Dr. Wellington Koo, president of the League of Nations Council.

Members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of the Comité Mondial des Femmes contre la Guerre et le Fascisme, and of the Secours International aux Femmes et aux Enfrants de la République Espagnol had an audience with Dr. Koo here recently on the question of the Spanish civil war.

Dr. Koo listened sympathetically and urged them to press forward with their activities to hasten the end of armed strife.

Youth Hunts Gems as Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Herbert Erkenswick, messenger for the Enka Corporation, near Asheville, N. C., started collecting gems as a hobby, following a Boy Scout nature study course. He now possesses precious stones and minerals valued at $10,000.

Mr. Erkenswick started his collection 4½ years ago while living in Westfield, N. J. It contains 380 specimens.

In the collection are both metallic and non-metallic ores and precious and semi-precious gems. One prized stone is a piece of Brazilian agate in which appears the silhouette of a ship in the sunset, brought out by 17 different tints present in the stone. He has another piece of Brazilian agate which has an intrusion of brilliant amethyst, of crystal formation. Also in the collections are many opals and turquoise specimens.

One of Mr. Erkenswick's latest achievements was discovery of platinum in the sands of nearby streams. Among stones he has found in western North Carolina are: garnet, golden and aquamarine beryl, sapphires of many varieties, gold and silver ores, amethyst, peridot, opal, topaz, moonstone, and some uraninite, a radium ore.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Feb. 17	Plymouth	Feb. 25	Feb. 16, 8:00 pm	Feb. 17, 8:00 am
Bremen	Feb. 19	Cherbourg	Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Feb. 20	Plymouth	Feb. 26	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm	Feb. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 13, 7:30 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Feb. 21	Feb. 16, 4:00 pm	Feb. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	March 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An exhibition of tiles of many types and periods supplemented a talk on "Wedgwood Tiles and Their Predecessors," by Miss Nellie Stearns Messer of Salem, at the last meeting of the Wedgwood Club at the Old State House, Boston. In using tiles for lining floors, walls and fireplaces, eighteenth century people were but following a custom which dates back to remote times in all countries where faience and stoneware were made.

The fine inlay of the Egyptians, colorful wall pictures of the Babylonians and Assyrians, beautiful fabrications of Persia, mosaic pavements of the Romans, arabesque reliefs of the Moors, Chinese roof tiles, the ancient English gravestones and memorial tiles inserted in the walls of old English houses—all were cited as evidence of the antiquity and extent of the tile-wright's craft.

A direct bearing of tile making on the Staffordshire product was traced in the examples in English cathedrals, excavations on Romano-British sites, and Dutch imitations of Italian faience and Delftware which poured into England from Queen Elizabeth's reign to the middle of the eighteenth century. Long before tiles were made at Etruria, Liverpool carried on a large trade, and those sold by Wedgwood up to 1776 were Delft, made by Sadler and Green at Liverpool. These were not only decorated with scriptural and sea-faring subjects, but many were printed from the engraved plates which had been used by the Battersea enamellers, these plates having been acquired by Sadler when the Battersea manufactory went into bankruptcy. Other patterns furnished by Wedgwood and mentioned in invoices, included Green Vase Tiles, Green Figured, Figured, Green Ground, and Rose or Spotted.

Wedgwood Tiles Date From 1776

According to the speaker, Wedgwood began in 1776 the manufacture of tiles at Etruria, in Queen's ware, basaltes, and even jasper and porphyry. He had found that Delft tiles were disposed to crack and chip with the frost when used in dairies, baths, summer houses and garden buildings then coming into fashion in eighteenth century England. Wedgwood conducted an extensive business in floor and wall tiles. Often a floor would be covered entirely with those made of jasper or basaltes, or again only bordered with tiles in imitation of porphyry and other natural stones. Nobility and the wealthy class vied with each other in the erection of dairies and other small buildings, merely to decorate them with Wedgwood's product. Such a dairy may be seen at Althorp, Northamptonshire, where not only the tiles are still in place, but milkpans of Wedgwood's Queen's ware, and other dairy utensils purchased in 1787 may be seen.

Actual examples of several types of early Wedgwood molds were displayed, a skimmer and large Queen's ware dairy pan. The latter was loaned by Mrs. Bertram K. Little, who told of her researches in tracing it back to its original owner in Devonshire. Other exhibits included a tile of baked clay with cuneiform writing dating 2200 B. C., a temple record of Drehem, an ancient Spanish tile of 1500, Dutch Biblical tiles and two very rare Sadler tiles, all loaned by the Essex Institute of Salem. There were also drawings of eighteenth century Wedgwood tiles, including one of the ivy-bordered Queen's ware type at Althorp, as well as a late nineteenth century collection of Wedgwood tiles having American historical scenes.

China Students

"China Boxes and Mirror Knobs" provided a profitable subject for the January meeting of the China Students' Club, and despite the fact that information on these things is difficult to obtain, Mrs. Edward T. Timmins, who led the discussion, presented some valuable material on the subject. Patch, trinket and snuff boxes and a great variety of small objects in Wedgwood, Chelsea, Bow, Sevres and in Battersea enamel were described and illustrated, and marks were compared and deciphered.

A picture of a Sevres box dated 1792, with portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette on the cover and with cornflower decorations, elicited much admiration. Battersea enamel was made at York House from 1750 to 1756, its distinctive colors being a deep crimson, bright blue and a warm brown. Its various types of decoration ranged from the Dresden type to printed mottoes; later to those which suggested the colored engravings of the times. Its numerous patterns, fine mountings and excellent hinges were points emphasized, with a caution to look carefully at the mounts if a reproduction is suspected.

In response to the request that each member bring to the next meeting the names of two books which had been particularly helpful in the study of china, the secretary, Mrs. Grace Lyman Stammers, was requested to write for several copies. The books were "A Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain" and "A Guide to the Pottery and Porcelain of the Far East," published by the British Museum in the department of ceramics and ethnography at a nominal price of two shillings and sixpence each.

A ceramics exhibition will be held by the club at the Boston Public Library from March 1 to 28 inclusive. This will include oriental, European, and American china, up to 1860.

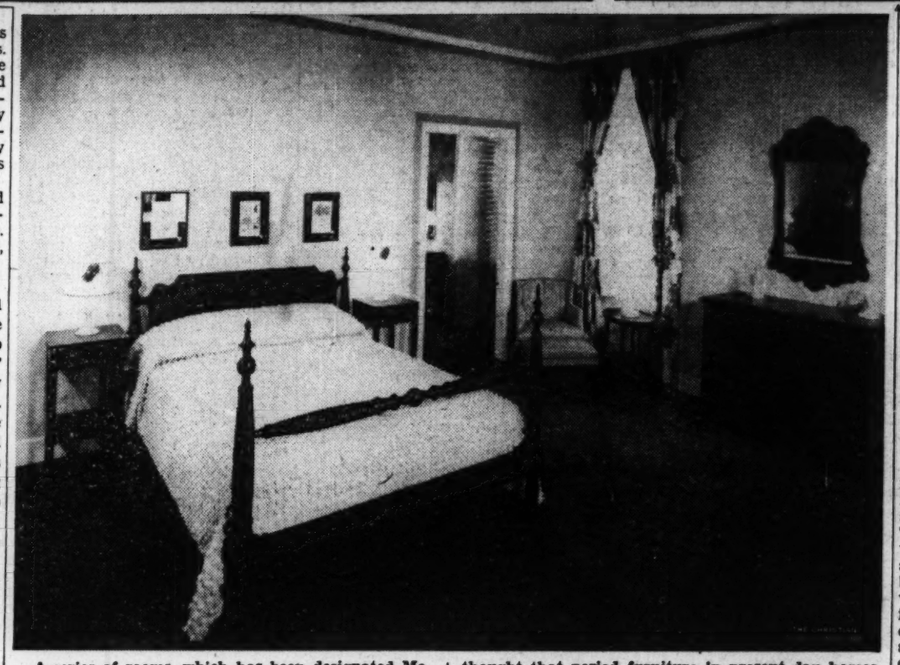
The Pewter Club

A coffee pot made by Roswell Gleason of Dorchester, Mass., gave some members of the Pewter Club their first glimpse of a "biggin," which was in reality a very early version of our modern percolator. Because of the perishable coffee bag, it is probable that other real "biggins" are now thought of as ordinary pots. The distinguishing mark is a ledge within the lip, to support a ring which holds a bag. A very valuable article on the "transition" pewterer, William Calder, written by Prof. Percy Raymond, president of the club, in the November 1936, Antiques, quotes Calder's prices for these early drip pots, "1 Biggin $3.25." "2 Coffee Biggins $6."

Roswell Gleason was a Vermont boy who went to Dorchester, Mass., in 1818 and obtained work with a Mr. Wilcox, a block tin maker. Beginning with the manufacture of block tin and pewter, Gleason added the making of Britannia ware. At 23 he was well established by himself making pots, candlesticks, open and covered pitchers, communion sets, tumblers, cups and porringers.

A highly interesting account of James Henry Putnam, of Bailey and Putnam, was given by one of the members who had searched old records of Malden and Medford and found many new facts of his career. A pewter teapot made and patented by W. W. Wyman was exhibited and members were asked to obtain information concerning this name, to be added to their constantly growing list of America's pewterers in this craft.

In response to requests for a New York branch of the Pewter Club, a committee was appointed to arrange for such an organization.



A series of rooms, which has been designated Mahogany House, has recently been opened in Wanamaker's New York store. They deserve notice because of the purpose back of them, also for the commendable manner in which these purposes have been carried out. Back of all these arrangements is the thought that period furniture in present-day homes may have greatly increased interest through introducing numerous present-day ideas on floors, walls, and in various accessories. Three of the rooms of Mahogany House are pictured here. In the adjoining text is detailed comment on them.

Connecting Period Styles With the Present

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

At least four recognized furniture styles appeared in England during the 1700's, and these still dominate the tastes of American buyers. Each one of these has taken its turn at being cast aside as out of date, and has been superseded by another style. Yet, that seems not to affect the prestige which elevates Queen Anne, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and Sheraton types to a position which makes the mere mention of one of the names in connection with a piece of furniture, a powerful selling argument to most customers.

There seems to be in the minds of most buyers a peculiar desire which is immediately satisfied by hearing a name given to a piece of furniture. The object may be a lamentable deviation from the shapely proportions and details of Heppelwhite's designs, but if a salesman says it is Heppelwhite, for most people it becomes an item of distinction. The feet of a desk or bureau may be out of character and ugly; the proportions of a chair may be far different from the assumed model, but the salesman says it's Sheraton or Chippendale, and the buyer is content. So easily assured are many by the mere mention of a name which is welcomed in all good society.

Following the Crowd

The natural result of all this is, that every day hundreds of homes throughout America are being fitted out, either wholly or in part, with arrangements which in general effect have a dull and commonplace similarity. Young married couples are often the serious or anxious buyers, eager to make their homes attractive at moderate cost, but they do not dare to step out of line with what they are led to believe is popular enough. While the word has come to have a low and unpleasant connotation, vulgar means strictly that which is very, very common and without individuality. In that sense it stands fairly, it seems to me, for very much of the furniture buying done even by people who are well above average intelligence and taste.

Stores That Educate

Those who are fortunate enough to make their purchases in large cities may easily avoid having their rooms carry the ready-made and characterless appearances that are likely to follow the selection of so-called period furniture. As has been mentioned frequently in these pages, the large furniture departments of great stores are constantly offering to customers and visitors, examples of complete rooms in which the skill of first-class decorators removes these interiors as far as possible from the dull effects that we have just deplored. Buyers in small centers, lacking expert guidance and doubtful of their own taste, may secure mere furniture, and less agreeable and stimulating results.

In the group here are shown portions of three rooms of the newly opened Mahogany House at Wanamaker's in New York. In these the staff of this establishment has used, for the most part, moderately priced but substantially made pieces of traditional types. Probably these are similar in appearance to furniture that is available, generally speaking, throughout the United States. These chairs, tables, bureaus and the rest, are mainly period pieces, and if placed in many rooms would attract little or no attention. But here, in their surroundings of unusual walls, floors and ceilings, and with well chosen lamps and draperies, these shapes from past generations seem to take on fresh animation. The armchairs of the living room and bedroom, and the hangings of all three rooms introduce colors, flowing lines, and comfort that compose groupings of inviting individuality and consciousness of the present.

Accessories of Vitality

Lamps, pictures, single-tone carpets and rich but quiet furniture coverings are features of present-day character that seem to connect these styles of six generations back with present times. The dining-room chairs have been given white leather seats instead of the conventional mahogany-red or green. In the same room, the lower portion of the wall paper is in a marbled pattern, its colors similar to those of the upper portion, where burgundy background has a gray Greek fret lined with white.

The window draperies here are flesh-pink moiré silk with crimson cords. The lamp bases are of pale pink with white shades. The mirror frame is the elaborately carved Chippendale type, in the now popular manner called washed or limed pine. This is a mixed tan and gray, sometimes with a suggestion of pink, and these tints fall in perfectly with the figured paper and the lamps below it.

Details of Importance

All this may seem an excessively detailed description of an interior, but all points mentioned are of importance as modern factors which bring this old-time furniture into a sort of companionship with the present. If the colors of these different items are noticed, it will be seen that they are closely related; that they bring about a unity in the total effect; that their animated character give to each room an air of being up-to-date.

The mere appearance of being up-to-date doesn't matter so much as what appearances indicate. It matters a good deal whether or not a person or household is alert to and interested in present-day social problems, politics, literature, and the arts. If one is, these interests are likely to show themselves in such contemporary accessories and departures from the traditional as appear in this interior.

Connect the 1700's With 1937

In like manner the living-room furnishings are derived from the 1700's, but still they give an impression of having been arranged with a consciousness that this is 1937. Two easy chairs are conveniently flanked by small tables and are covered with green fabric having gray lines. A wing chair, not shown, has a chocolate brown cover and the sofa of Chippendale shape is covered with material in soft rust, with an inconspicuous buff figure. The lamps are the same green as the chairs, while the gray wall paper pattern has light green foliage and tiny villages in soft tones. The figured chintz curtains are dull cobalt-blue, with rich flower patterns in natural, faded colors.

A quiet animation is introduced into the bedroom by the choice of green for floor and walls. The carpet is sage tone, the plain wall paper a lighter tint and the border, which also surrounds the door, is apple tone with a lighter figure. Bed lamp shades have a green trim and there is considerable green in the flowered chintz curtains which have a white ground.

It was remarked above here, that it is difficult to suggest how buyers remote from the larger centers can achieve creditably interesting results in the use of eighteenth century furniture. As this article has progressed, it seems that a method has revealed itself. If one cannot actually visit such showings as have been described, one may read about them and by careful attention get many sound and practical ideas. Although one lives at considerable distance from sources of supply, wall papers, lamps, curtains and carpets, comparable with these and so important as accessories for eighteenth century furniture, can be chosen and assembled without personal help. Important is the study of interiors as they are pictured and described in detail in The Christian Science Monitor, and in other publications. They point out cheerful, timely, and stimulating features which are needed in these days as surroundings and supplements for period furniture.

A History of Chinese Jade

By Frank Rutter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Of all the products of the arts of China—the oldest continuous civilization in the world—none are more typically characteristic or more remarkable than the jade objects whose history extends well over 3000 years. Credited by legend with having been forged from the rainbow into thunderbolts for the use of the storm god, jade from the earliest time has been supposed to possess unique curative powers.

"In its ritual character," says Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith, "it was believed to have qualities of the solar light, and so to have relationship with the powers of heaven; naturally it was thus appropriate to the Son of Heaven, the Emperor, and a royal attribute. To the artist-craftsman it appealed, not only in its range of exquisite colors, but in the hardness which to him was a symbol of eternity."

These lines are quoted from an introduction by Sir Cecil to a remarkable book on "Chinese Jade Throughout the Ages" (London: Batsford, £2 2s) by Stanley Charles Nott, whose expert knowledge and exhaustive research will make this newly published book the standard authority on this vast subject for many years to come.

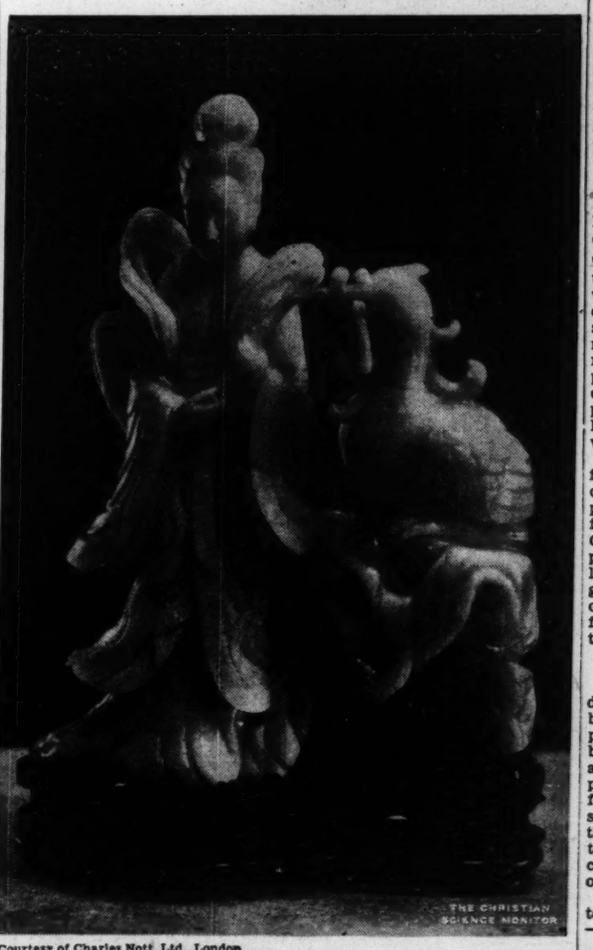
Modern mineralogists confine the term jade to three varieties, nephrite, jadeite and chloromelanite. It is with carvings executed in these last-named stones only, that Mr. Nott deals in this book, though the Chinese term for jade, Yü, covers a large range of stones including the agate, quartz and fluor families. The range of color in true jade is very extensive. The colors most venerated by the Chinese are described as follows by a Manchu author writing in 1777 A. D.:

"There are many different colors, among which snow white, kingfisher green, beeswax yellow, cinnabar red, and ink black are all considered valuable; but the most difficult to find are pieces of pure mutton fat texture with vermilion spots, and others of bright spinach green flecked with shining points of gold, so that these two varieties rank as the rarest and most precious of jades."

The history of Chinese carvings in this material goes right back to implements which probably belong to an early stone age; other archaic carvings of remote antiquity include jades for burial ritual; for court and sacrificial purposes; lastly, those which served as charms, tokens or ornaments. Since a number of these objects were used in connection with divination, astronomy and worship, the study of jade is intimately linked with Chinese religion and philosophy.

All the various epochs of Chinese history have had their characteristic jade products. In this monumental work the author discusses in successive chapters the development of vessel forms in jade from the Chou to the Ming dynasty (1766 B. C. to 1644 A. D.), and also deals with style in carving from the past to the present day. It is particularly interesting to learn that Mr. Nott, who has a very high reputation as an expert on hardstone carving, unhesitatingly asserts that the art of the jade carver attained its zenith of decorative perfection during the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-1795). His book is sumptuously illustrated, and some of the color plates show masterpieces of Chinese workmanship in the British Royal Collections.

Queen Mary is a great collector of jade, and her beautiful pair of tea bowls in the rare lavender jadite is unequalled in any European collection. Again, an exceptionally fine example of seventeenth century Sino-Tibetan work is Queen Mary's jeweled buddha, in pale celadon on an enameled lotus throne. This is reproduced in color as the frontispiece for Mr. Nott's book. Another superb Ch'ien Lung masterpiece, shown in color and from the same royal collection, is a seaweed-green translucent jade incense burner, decorated in low relief with stylized dragon forms.



Courtesy of Charles Nott, Ltd., London

Typical of the highest achievements in Chinese carved jade is this group in white stone from the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-95). It shows the legendary character Kwan Yin and the Ho Ho Bird

Belonging to the same famous period as the group in white, this bowl is in apple green and emerald jade

Flexible Screens

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A new type of decorative screen has a classic and graceful appearance. Instead of the usual three panels adjusted at angles to each other, the new screen is composed of narrow strips of wood standing perpendicular to the floor and grooved together so that they make a flexible, wall-like surface. This can be formed in the shape of a letter S, set in a semi-circle about a chair, in serpentine fashion across a corner, or with scroll-like ends appearing as architectural pillars. The mechanics of the flexibility of the screen is much the same as that of the roll-top desk. They come in various colors and make artistic backgrounds for furnishings.

Change Size, Apparently

A room finished in shades of reds or yellows appears smaller than one in a tint of green or blue. Rooms of identical size can be made to appear at least one-third larger by tinting them with shades of blue or green.

It is difficult to suggest a way in which buyers who cannot trade in large cities may escape what is literally vulgarity in the choice of goods which in themselves are well taste. As a result, they show no taste at all, merely following the crowd and securing with their precious cash just another ordinary house or apartment, to be added to those owned by most other people in their neighborhood.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

High School Latin as a Passport to Antiquity

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Latin Museum at School

Where Classes Explore the Life of Ancient Rome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Calif.

Miss Martha A. Ward, instructor of Latin in the Venice High School, Los Angeles City High School District, California, has been for a number of years successfully applying the laboratory method to teaching the language and history of the ancients. Miss Ward's Latin course, upon her own admission, is an exploratory course, and before the student is burdened with details, he is taught the art of independent thinking and research. He makes his own findings; and these have been made possible through the use of the museum adjoining the classroom.

This museum, though small, contains a valuable collection of ancient pottery, bronzes, coins, reproductions of the famous pieces of sculpture, all neatly labeled and dated. The story of the ancient Rome and Greece is told graphically by means of these specimens.

Raised the Money To Purchase Pieces

This collection—now widely used for research purposes by students and instructors from other schools—has been obtained through the joint efforts of the student body, Miss Martha A. Ward, and Edward W. Clark, the principal of the school. The idea of the museum was Miss Ward's; the fund for the purchase of the museum pieces came from the student pay assemblies at which Latin plays had been presented (admission, 10 cents)—and the pieces were bought by Edward W. Clark, himself a connoisseur of note, during his trips to Europe.

Feeling that they are directly responsible for its existence, the students take great pride in their "Latin lab," where they spend long and pleasant hours in study and research for their special projects. In the choice of these, as in the choice of study methods, Miss Ward gives them complete freedom. "For, the main job of teaching anyone anything," she says, "is arousing their interest, their awareness in the subject. The interest aroused, half the battle is won. After this the interest must be maintained—and this is where the museum is valuable."

Interest-Builders and Interest-Holders

The laboratory method gives the student tangible examples of what they are studying—"starters," "interest-builders," and "interest-holders," Miss Ward calls them.

Among the most popular "starters"—objects which start the student thinking—is a bulbous bronze coin in the form of a shell. It is a "quadrant," a coin which was worth less than a penny, and was the price of a Roman bath. Next to it is the coin with the head of Caracalla, son of Septimus Severus, suggesting the historical tie-up: Caracalla was the builder of the most magnificent marble bathhouses known in history.

Another museum piece frequently selected for their study by boys, especially by boys interested in athletics, is the "strigil"—a bronze scraper which was used for removing dirt from the bodies of Roman athletes after a race. Next to that in popularity is the Etruscan razor of tempered bronze (the art of tempering bronze was lost with the Etruscans), and Babylonian cuneiform tablets of clay, neatly encased in clay envelopes. In 2350 B. C. these were temple receipts and bills of sale.

Visualizing Life In the Home

Girls usually choose for their research studies fragments of colored marble from the palace of Livia; bone needles; bronze paper curlers, arm bands, necklaces, buttons; scent-bottles of iridescent glass, and invariably the Etruscan "fibula," a bronze hollow pin, shaped like a good-sized cucumber, and which in Roman times served as an ordinary safety-pin.

Some students, interested in the development of the language, make a study of Latin proper names, stumbling upon such startling discoveries as the meaning back of the names Caesar, Calvin, Cecil—respectively translatable as "hairy," "bald," "dim-sighted." Others, of a more practical bent, study Latin names of animals and plants, which come handy later in courses of botany or biology. One of the students made a comprehensive study of Latin mottoes appearing on the great seals of our forty-eight states. The especially good papers become the property of the museum, and are obtainable for public use.

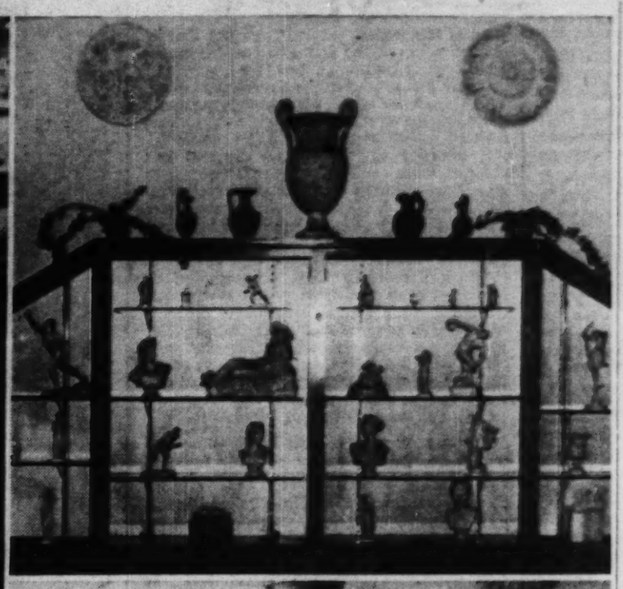
Coins Show Roman Emperors 27 B. C.-93 A. D.

The collection of coins leads among the "interest-holders." It runs through an unbroken line of Roman emperors from 27 B. C. to 93 A. D., and has become a favorite ground of exploration. It is a sort of picture gallery of ancient Rome which, like so many fossilized movie "stills," shows the headdresses, ornaments, profiles, costumes of the time. In looking at coins dating to 336 B. C. for instance, the student sees Alexander the Great, resplendent in his pleated and frizzed beard, a falcon on his outstretched arm. This may either suggest the study of falconry; a project on the royal robes; or the study of the why's and wherefores responsible for Alexander the Great's wearing his face full-rigged.

There is no end to interesting things in this Latin laboratory—slender drinking cups, and oil lamps dating back to the early Christian era. The 10-cents-per-person pay assemblies paid for the pottery from Agamemnon's palace; ancient "hydriae" skillfully decorated with rustic or hunting scenes; clay "amphorae" of great antiquity.

The application of the laboratory method to the study of Latin has made ancient history, for the students and outside visitors alike, a living thing, unfolding before their eyes like the pages of a vividly illuminated manuscript.

Paul W. Gartner



Scenes in the Latin Museum, Venice (Calif.) High School. Upper Row, Left—This Case Is a Favorite With Students, Containing More "Starters" Than Any Other. The Pupil in the Foreground Is Examining the Strigil. The Girl Is Studying an Early Etruscan Hair Curler Made of Tempered Bronze. Right—This Central Case Contains Small Reproductions of Famous Pieces of Sculpture, Such as Mercury, Apollo, Discobolus. Lower Row, Left—Individually the Students Examine the Objects That Most Interest Them. The Two Selected Most Frequently Are an Oil Lamp in the Shape of a Bull's Head, and on the Second Shelf the Flat Oil Lamp, a New Year's Gift of Some Early Roman. Right—Latin Class Meeting in the Museum with Miss Ward as "Guide."

A School Window on Main Street

Public school parents of a city in Michigan gave an educational exhibit in downtown stores some time ago and learned from it a few do's and don't's that they think might be helpful to others.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When our Association of Commerce asked the schools to arrange an exhibit in the leading stores of the city, great effort was made to respond satisfactorily to its friendly gesture.

In some respects our efforts were very successful, but in others they were a failure. The window exhibits attracted the public. They would stop to look and would read many of the signs and captions. If a window demonstration were being given by children, they would clog the sidewalks; but they would not go into the stores in any numbers to see either an exhibit or a demonstration of teaching, however widely or ingeniously advertised. Clearly it was not a good scheme for increasing store attendance, although it proved of real worth to the schools in spreading information concerning modern ways of teaching.

On the street the story was different. Constantly shifting groups gathered about a window where a scarred carpenter's bench with real tools of a size for five-year-old children was the center of interest. Above the bench a sign which read, "It is fun to make our own toys," told the story of little children's activities in a modern school. Wooden airplanes, carts and other toys, crudely made and gaily painted, showed the labor of small hands. An outfit of dolls' furniture, table, chairs, stove and cupboard, all made from wooden boxes or orange crates filled one end of the window. At the other end was a miniature farm with barn, windmill, hay wagons, wooden animals and white fenced fields, where real corn and oats grew in boxes. All were made from simple materials which the home as well as the school might supply. Reading lessons about the farm and the home, printed on large wall charts, showed how reading now is taught in conjunction with other activities.

On the floor of this window and close to the glass, 7 by 11-inch cards showed printed captions such as "The child learns by doing," and "Use of tools teaches the child to plan, work and judge results." Many observers read these signs with thoughtful faces. An occasional comment was heard but for the most part little was said and one could only trust that the educational message was understood. But the fact that they were read indicated that window exhibits will attract attention.

Further down the street a thicker crowd was gathered. Two fourth-grade children in a small window were demonstrating the principle of rising heat with a tin box furnace. Amplifiers made their voices easily heard. Each day some natural science demonstration drew a crowd to this window.

Foods for well planned meals which were displayed in a grocer's window aroused marked interest from marketing mothers because they offered suggestions for home meal planning.

"Shall we put on a similar exhibit next year?" was the question asked at the end of the week.

"Few merchants will care to give it space as an advertising medium," was the reply.

But taking lessons from this experience, we believe that a store exhibit could be made very successful in drawing public attention to the work of the schools—not merely for a week but throughout the year.

Demonstrations would be given in windows only, and exhibit material would be chiefly background for the demonstrations.

Only one window would be used in such cases, and this would become known as the city's school window. The exhibits and demonstrations would be changed from week to week throughout the year and would show different phases of school work on different weeks. One of our mistakes had been that of giving too large doses of material in a short space of time. Learning comes through repeated impressions at intervals. This is true of adults as well as of children.

The most important thing that we learned was that exhibits which offer suggestions that the home can use arouse the greatest interest. One father said that his small son demanded an orange crate every time he went to the grocery. The boy had made three bookcases for himself besides a desk and a chair. The father appreciated the value of this type of work when he saw it demonstrated in the home. The well-planned meals were another illustration of this point. School exhibits, then, which show how principles of modern education can be applied in home activities are the type which will most quickly win the understanding of parents and secure their co-operation with the work of the schools.

E. W.

Persistence as an Asset

To Be Encouraged by Parents' Genuine Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

Persistence, that quality which has been defined as "standing throughout to something begun continuing in any course especially against opposition," is, when allied with right purpose, generally acknowledged as one of the most valuable assets an individual can possess. Some seem to start with a larger endowment of it than others, but by careful fostering and stimulus it can be strengthened and developed where it appears feeble, awakened where latent or apparently non-existent.

If small children are encouraged to show initiative and to bring their undertakings to completion, the habit is early formed. It may take patience on the part of nurse or mother who, having said "Button your own shoes" or "Pick up all the bricks and put them away," is tempted to hasten the process by finishing the business herself, thus depriving the child of the satisfaction of achievement and weakening its persistence effort.

Infinitesimal Achievement But Worth While

Among the writer's earliest recollections is standing in the corner of a nursery and struggling with a large white linen button which, despite efforts of fumbling baby fingers, refused to enter its appointed hole, while appeals to her nurse only met with the reply, "Do it yourself." And in the end she did it herself. An infinitesimal achievement, certainly; but the child who is taught at two or three years old to persist in even such small ways may find that lesson invaluable before the difficulties and problems of later days.

No one, of course, wants to turn play into a task, and prevent children from turning freely from one game to another. But it is well to be vigilant to detect merely desultory action even in such matters as these. Children who throw up a game in the middle, especially if losing; who begin one story book after another without finishing any; who start half a dozen occupations and carry none to conclusion, can, by being held to each for enough time to arrive at some definite point, be helped to form that invaluable habit of "standing throughout to something begun."

Expect Their Elders To Do the Same

Elders have, however, to be ready to stand by their principles, even at some little sacrifice. It is not fair, for instance, to teach a child that some game or puzzle when begun should be finished, and then while engaged with him upon it, break off for one's own pleasure or convenience. If interruption is unavoidable it should be explained to the child, with the promise of resuming and completing the matter in hand from the same point a little later on. For children take what we teach them very seriously and expect us to stand by our own words.

This may at times prove disconcerting, as one mother had cause to realize one hot day, but she and her small John both stood the test.

John was six. The time fell due for the planting of the fields of cauliflowers which were an important agricultural feature of the neighborhood in which he lived, and the peasants good naturedly gave him a number of discarded seedlings and allotted him a strip of land where he could put his energies into action. Having from his earliest days brought an observant eye to bear upon the rural life around him, John was familiar with the right way to go to work.

After finishing his planting, he undertook the necessary watering of each newly set plant. Again and again he filled his watering pot at the spout at the far end of the field, again and again in the burning summer heat trudged to and fro until his round face was red as a poppy and his hair hung in damp wisps about it. His mother lent a hand though she would gladly have suspended operations, but John, remarking tersely, "when a work is begun it should also be finished," proved that previous training had not been in vain. Not until the last cauliflower had received its just quota of water did he desist, while she worked faithfully at his side.

Kept on Coming Till He Came

On a later occasion the same results of training in persistence were evidenced when John entered for an eight-mile ski race over hills and through pine forests. The way being long and hard, many older boys and young men dropped out. But John plodded on alone, sometimes falling, sometimes losing his way, but always pushing ahead. When he finally reached the goal his elders were so much impressed by this dogged persistence that they carried him in triumph on their shoulders. John's only comment on reaching home was brief but expressive: "I didn't come in first . . . but I kept on coming till I came."

Progress may be slow or speedy. It is persistence in right endeavor which counts. To encourage children and young people to keep steadily on in some endeavor; to do some one thing over and over until they can do it to perfection; to form such habits, foster and encourage this quality even at the cost of personal fatigue, boredom or seeming loss of time, is richly worth our effort. For, as Carlyle has said, "Permanence, perseverance, persistence in spite of hindrances, discouragements and 'impossibilities,' it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak." And, he added, "Permanence, persistence, is the first condition of all fruitfulness in the ways of men."

D. NEVILLE LEES

Their Social Responsibility

Oregon

Dear Editor:

It was Philip's first year in school, and when Valentine's Day came around, it was the main topic of conversation of the first-graders at home and in the schoolroom.

The day before, mother asked, "How many valentines shall we get, Philip?" About 20 would be enough, and these were purchased for a penny apiece, as making so many valentines was something very new in his experience. Much time was devoted to laboriously writing, "From Philip" in his best writing, on each small card. "Aren't you going to write your friends' names on the valentines?"

"Oh no, mother. I know who I'm going to give them to!"

Next morning the precious valentines went to school, and when he returned at lunch time, with two or three more than he had taken with him, mother said, "Did you have a happy time with your valentines, son?"

"Yes, Mom. I gave them to all my friends, and look at the nice ones they gave to me, 23!"

A few days later, at a P. T. A. meeting, teacher said, "I must tell you about Philip and his valentines. When his turn came to distribute his valentines to his friends, he asked me if he could be the last. Then he whispered to me, 'Please, teacher, will you tell all those children to stand who have received no valentines.' To each child thus he gave a card, and the few he had left over he gave to his particular friends."

(Mrs.) A. G. C.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This Family Is Enthusiastic

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

Our family has come to the conclusion that all of us enjoy life more, if we share all the activities of the family insofar as possible. Perhaps I do not make myself very clear, but this is what I mean:

At our house we have "sings" and we all sing, whether we have good voices or not. When we first started this, there was a lot of hanging back, and some grumbling. Now all enter in heartily, and we have rediscovered a lot of old, familiar melodies, as well as many hymns an popular songs. The neighbors are getting in the habit of dropping in, ar I wouldn't be a whit surprised if something in the line of an old-fashioned community sing resulted from this.

Sunday afternoons are particularly happy ones at our house, because some member of the family has a new game for us to try. Often these come from the Monitor's Party Fun department, by the way. It is good for us to relax and enjoy these wholesome games, dropping the mantle of care from our shoulders for the time.

Sunday afternoon is also a time when father reads. It happens that father has a good reading voice, so he falls heir to the reading position. We manage about ten good books a year by this method, the children showing surprising intelligence in discussing the books.

We have a fund for a movie camera toward which all of us lean yearningly. Since it is pretty much beyond our means, I am afraid it will be a long time before we can own one. In the meantime, we are having a lot of fun with a common little Brownie, taking all sorts of indoor and outdoor snaps which all the money in the world won't be able to buy in a few years. The whole family has learned a lot about amateur photography, and one of the boys is toying with the idea that he might want to choose it as a profession later on. He thinks there is a big future in color photography and we are inclined to agree with him.

Another family expedition which we enjoy even in the winter is picnicking. Winters we walk for our picnics, carrying a quick lunch in our pockets. One might think winter walks would have nothing to offer, but we have found so much beauty, and such a lot of good fun. During spring and summer we usually take the car, and our lunch is cooked over the campfire.

Last summer my husband and the older boys made a sort of backyard paradise equipped with a table, benches and canvas awning to shade us. There was a sand pile for the children, a swing, and a pole for young acrobats. We ate many of our meals out there, the whole family pitching in to help with the serving.

I'd like to know how other families go about to keep the family together, interested and happy-hearted.

(Mrs.) B. O. P.

The OTTER makes a FINE PET!

Almost everyone has seen the otter frolic in his pool at the zoo, but few of us have ever had one for a pet, much less a whole backyard full. Emil Lier, however, a farmer whose land borders the Mississippi River in Minnesota, actually raises otters as pets, and what is more surprising, the mammals spend most of the day romping and playing with the household's other pets, the dog and cat. The whole story of this interesting otter family, from old man Neptune down to Nippers, the orphaned cub, is told by Wendell and Lucie Chapman in Nature Magazine for March.

Nature Magazine

Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

Other interesting and informative articles in the March issue include *One Answer to an Old Question*, by Walter J. Wilwerding, well-known Nature artist, and *Sea Iguanas of Galapagos*, the story of the strange reptiles found nowhere else in the world, written by Wolfgang von Hagen, explorer and student of the fauna and flora of the South American jungles.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Cross-Section of Coolie China

IN GOING for a holiday journey on the China Sea, one travels, of course, First Class. But the words must be pronounced with a smile; for First Class on a little steamer off the coast of Asia is different from First Class on a trans-Atlantic liner. On many of the small coastal ships, it is the only way one can book passage at all—without going steerage; and the self-imposed dignity of a white face in the yellow East makes steerage unthinkable.

However, one is never far away from it on a little Oriental ship. One has only to stand at the rail overlooking the bow or the stern, to watch the coolie passengers on their triangle of deck below. When the weather is not too cold, they live largely out on deck—even sleeping there in summer; so the student of humanity has a cross-section of coolie China literally under his nose.

* * *

BETWEEN TSINGTAO AND Dairen, on one lap of a recent journey, we found the steerage more crowded than we had ever seen it. The ship was taking a load of farmers from the Shantung peninsula of China to Manchuria, or "Manchoukuo," which is undergoing strong agricultural development under the Japanese administration. Most of the emigrants were men—drifting laborers going north for the harvest season, or younger sons of overcrowded peasant clans setting out for a new country to seek their fortunes. They were chiefly tall, rawboned men of the Shantung type, a number of them still wearing their hair in the old-fashioned queue. Each carried his belongings bundled up in a knotted square of cloth, or, with greater elegance, in a straw suitcase; and each was equipped with a bedding roll and a big woven hat to shed sun and rain alike. Every region in China has its own version of the convex hat, made of reeds or straw, which one sees all over the farms and waterways of the nation, varying from the sharply pointed styles of the South to the low mushroom ones of the North. And those which our emigrant fellow-travelers had brought on board with them were nearly all the octagonal hats characteristic of Shantung—some dingy and tattered, others bright yellow with newness.

A minority of the pioneer farmers had brought their families. Most of the women stayed below in the stuffy, over-crowded dimness of the hold. When the hatches were open, we had glimpses of the people reclining down there on their bedding rolls. A few of the wives, however, ventured to come up on deck with their husbands and children. They made little islands of home in a few square feet of space, spreading out a quilt and squatting modestly with their babies and their belongings huddled about them—the respectable farm women of China, with their sleek coiled hair, their bound feet, their black trousers and high-necked cotton jackets of blue or white.

* * *

AT THE DOCK, some of them had been seen off by friends. They had hung over the thronged rail, shouting farewell messages in their nasal, metallic voices above the din of jolted baggage and tramping feet. Perhaps they had been proud, at the time—proud of sailing away on a steamer such as their friends would never set foot on, seeing strange places and coming back some day, clad in silken robes bought out of the wealth which they would find in their new homes. But now the noise and excitement of sailing was finished; and it must have been hard for them as they saw the green hills of their native Shantung sliding gradually under the horizon, leaving instead a waste of restless blue water.

Used to being busy, they choked down the first homesickness by settling themselves on the soiled deck and assembling their children about them. Most of the children were resplendent in new clothes. There was one small boy in a suit of black-and-white checked cotton, wearing a straw hat adorned by artificial magenta flowers. There were two little girls in new scarlet trousers and jackets, their cheeks rouged to a red as bright as the chenille posies tucked into the roots of their pigtails. And we watched with special interest a toddling infant about eighteen months old, dressed in a semi-foreign romper of lavender, with a pink lace frill on the collar, a cerise felt hat on his shaven pate. He was a gay, chubby little fellow, and we looked down on him with amusement as he hitched himself about on the family quilt beside his neat young mother. Then, suddenly, our smiles twisted into frowns of consternation.

* * *

A NUMBER OF the coolies had been eating wedges of watermelon bought on the wharf, throwing the rinds down carelessly onto a deck already grimy from the countless shuffling footfalls of embarkation. One of these discarded pieces lay, pulp downward, near the quilt where sat the engaging baby. His bright eyes lighted on it and he toddled unevenly forward, and seized it in his fingers. To our dismay he began to gnaw at it, smearing it all over his cheeks. We looked at his mother, wondering if she were not displeased by her child's scavenging; but she sat demurely among her older children, not in the least perturbed.

The next morning, when we walked around the deck before breakfast, we peered down at once onto the steerage space, seeking the little family on the red quilt. And there was the baby in the lavender romper and the cerise hat, crawling about like a lively puppy—none the worse for the feast which had so horrified our squeamish Western sensibilities!

* * *

ALL THE STEERAGE folk became a little restive when the coast of Manchuria took shape ahead of us—first a mere shadow on the horizon, then green hills not unlike those which they had left behind. Nevertheless they were calmer and more resigned than Europeans would have been, coming a long way to a frontier land. The bedding rolls were folded, the straw suitcases packed full; hats were tugged down over the brows of obedient children. It was after the engines had stopped and our ship stood still beyond the sapphire harbor, with a government launch skimming alongside, that the patient folk below us were most bewildered.

The steerage deck was suddenly commandeered by a little swarm of Japanese emigration and custom officials, with their Chinese assistants. The Shantung farmers were all herded into a long line, filing shyly and clumsily past a dignitary seated at a table, who inspected their passports.

The least of the assistants was a little slant-eyed young person of about seventeen, comically vain of his uniform and his braided cap. With a vast show of importance, he herded the emigrants away from the table again; and not once did he lose an opportunity to administer a roughly officious push or shove, all of which were meekly accepted. One of the farmers—a man twice his age and size—he even pulled out of the way by the pigtail; but the man only turned and grinned at him good-naturedly.

* * *

AT LAST ALL the red tape was unwound. The ship grated up alongside the pier, and, bending a little under the weight of bundles and babies, the peasant families set foot for the first time on the soil of Manchuria. We had been greatly moved by these simple farmer folk from the fields of Shantung, setting out to seek their fortunes in a new land. We had rather liked the little journey just ended—watching their babies playing in the sun, and, at night, hearing the sound of a fiddle wailing softly among them as they sat on their bit of deck between the stars and the sea.

M. M. M.

Street Corner

Skies are not easily escaped.
Vito looks at them,
Vito who never saw a cow.
"Ten lemons for a dime!" He looks, and now
Forgetting he must sell if he shall eat,
Lets all the lemons roll about his feet.

Above the elevated railway tracks,
Above the station,
He notices the garden of the sky,
Sufficient loveliness to measure by,
Enough to learn the color of the rose,
Enough to learn how flame from amber grows.

Vito, whose mother had a song
She rocked him to
When he was very small,
About mimosa by a garden wall,
Has never with his own hands plucked a flower.
He bought one once—it faded in an hour.

Behind the paling of the library
Tulips are planted.
He likes the way the crimson color brings
Out of his own heart something that sings.
"Lady! ten lemons for a dime." He turns:
Above the tracks his golden garden burns.

Skies are not easily escaped.
They change
Continuously. And Vito, down below,
Can watch the blending petals form and blow.
At sunset, homing pushcarts trundle by.
He reaches for the red fruit of the sky.

PEARL STRACHAN

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CALL OF AUTUMN: *Chinese, Sung Period* (1127-1279)

THIS black-winged goose strides between two clumps of rushes. A brush, disciplined in succinct expression, has portrayed the scene on finely woven silk. The Chinese painter, in an accustomed manner, sought to qualify his subject to the utmost, revealing fully its grace, its grandeur, its pride. We of the Western world rarely depict the goose with such admiration and respect. The Chinese looked upon the wild goose, we are told, as an "intelligent and noble creature." They portrayed it frequently. It was applied symbolically as well, meant to indicate, in embroidery on court apparel, the rank of a civil official of the third rank.

The Biggest Valley In the World

IT IS five o'clock in the afternoon, and we have arrived suddenly at the very edge of the Great Rift Valley. What a view! How big is it? As big as the Grand Canyon? Bigger, much bigger. Why, this valley could easily be seen from the moon if you were up there, for the Rift Valley is the biggest in the world. . . .

What's up now!

The car stops with a jerk, and Pat leaps out to examine the road.

"Lion tracks," he announces.

On again. See that jackal. He looks just like an American coyote as he calmly watches the car go by only five yards away. There are at least six varieties of jackal in Africa. Look over there, quick! At least a hundred zebras—and four giraffes! Those other animals are Grant gazelles, and here are some congonis.

Congoni is the African name for hartebeest. There are about nine varieties, all of which not only look stupid but really are. . . .

Those zebras are a bit shy or they would not be galloping off in such a cloud of dust. Aren't the tommies marvelous little animals? These gazelles are only about two feet high. You can't mistake them because they have a broad black band on each flank like the waterline of a ship. The Grant gazelles are larger and much harder to see, since they have no waterline like the tommies. Isn't this just like a ride through all the zoos in the world? . . .

The car has stopped suddenly. My heart is thumping like a sledge hammer. Straight ahead of us are nine pairs of yellow ears sticking up over the long grass. Lions! Nine of them, all in a row, and they're watching us. We can feel that peculiar sensation of being watched.

Now the car has started again, and Pat is driving slowly through the long grass toward the ears that stick up only a hundred yards away. Seventy yards—fifty—closer and closer. Still the ears do not move. What excitement! We are speaking in whispers. Hand me my camera, quick! One big-maned lion is slowly standing up. He does not like the look of us and slinks away. . . .

Now the car has stopped, and we are surrounded by more than a dozen lions, some crouching, others sitting on their haunches and gazing curiously at us like big cats. Not a sound. Not even a growl.

Pat has started the car and is deliberately driving through the ring of lions. He bumps a couple with the front wheels, and they slink off like a pack of frightened dogs.

It is getting dark now, and Pat suggests making camp near water. But look at the water—just a small pool of green slime. Well, up go the tents and out come the water stills. . . .

Our ride is over. The incidents I have described are not imaginary but are taken from my diary which was actually written as I sat in the back seat of a car while driving through Kenya to Tanganyika.—CARVETH WELLS, in "Adventure." (New York: John Day.)

Market

HERE is man's harvesting, the lean, dry forage amplified, the autumnal gesture. Red grapes have the pearl of October suns on the clustered globes, and pears are yellow and firm with a red dab on the smooth curve. Here are cabbages, heavy and hearty, and mushrooms, cushions of white, still fragrant with the smell of cool earth. The pumpkins lie placid and mellow at the hour of noon, and radishes, celery and lettuce make a salad formation.

The shell of the pea pod is tender with the juices of the earth, a chamber where the round peas lie hidden from the world, complete—the sprout within, the green, incalculable sweet. I run my hands into the cranberry barrel, round hard berries shining with a luster, sharp and bright as the hidden flavor. And here near the door are the onions, the color of a leaf the autumn passes by. Under the brittle and evasive skin the moist, close-packed and powerful whole.

The malleable root, the tender leaf, the globe that hides the inner sting—this is the autumn harvesting.

S. VAN A. A.

Sacrificing for Holiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE real man cannot depart from holiness," declares Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475). And in referring to the need for true prayer she writes in the same textbook (p. 11): "We know that a desire for holiness is requisite in order to gain holiness; but if we desire holiness above all else, we shall sacrifice everything for it. We must be willing to do this, that we may walk securely in the only practical road to holiness."

The real man, who "cannot depart from holiness," has been obscured, or ignored as too transcendental or visionary to be understood in this world. Herein follows the necessity for right thinking, love for God and man; for that sincerity in which "we desire holiness above all else" and are ready to "sacrifice everything for it." Let us examine the statement closely and see that it is not such a hard saying after all. Christian Science teaches the value and reward of exchanging one's previous material beliefs and theories for that which is vital and lasting.

The word "sacrifice" means "surrender of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object." Abraham, called upon, as he believed, to sacrifice his only son, Isaac, manifested a willingness to put God first. The belief in human parenthood and possession, as embodied in his beloved son, Abraham was able to surrender, in faith, to God. This choice released Isaac, and brought far-reaching compensation. Of Abraham it is said (Genesis 22:18), "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; because thou hast obeyed my voice."

Others are mentioned in the Bible who were men of vigor, power, courage, humility, gentleness; they manifested those qualities which we most admire in men of integrity today. Their profound trust in God and their fidelity enabled them to express His attributes, increase their talents, and discern the future. Those who have gained that moral excellence which is akin to holiness, have in each instance relinquished that which is less worthy for achievements wholly worth while.

To listen for the voice of Truth, constantly reminding us of true selfhood, and joyously obey it, is to express in some measure the real man, who "cannot depart from holiness." Students of Christian Science early learn that holiness is not expressed in asceticism, austerity, poverty, bodily penance, or in depriving oneself of aught that is good, pure, and wholesome. Holiness is that state of thought, consecration, and aspiration, which enables every faithful and alert student of this textbook to hear and understand those words which Jesus heard at the river Jordan (Matthew 3:17), "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;" and, also, the benediction in I John (3:2) shows that we all may claim that "now are we the sons of God."

The Bible teaches that man is the image and likeness of God, Spirit, Love. This real man is eternally at the standpoint of unfolding opportunity and perfection. Because of the truth revealed in this age through Christian Science, it is possible for each of us, right here and now, to attain some measure of that holy state of thought which is conscious only of infinite good. Such living is progressive, and productive of immeasurable benefit to the world. Paul wrote (I Thessalonians 4:7), "For God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness."

Children also may early be taught to "desire holiness above all else," and to see that that which they sacrifice for it has never had any real value. Mrs. Eddy's instruction concerning governing a child metaphysically is equally applicable to the governing of one's own thoughts (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 51): "Motives govern acts, and Mind governs man. If you make clear to the child's thought the right motives for action, and cause him to love them, they will lead him aright: if you educate him to love God, good, and obey the Golden Rule, he will love and obey you without your having to resort to corporeal punishment."

Even a glimpse of what constitutes true holiness brings release from discord, and starts the seeker toward daily endeavor to give up and destroy every false belief and admit into his consciousness only that which is true. This attitude encourages him to sacrifice everything for holiness—the "everything" in each case being only the sin and disease—all that is comprised in unreal materiality. Should it not be a joy to surrender the false consciousness which believes in the reality of pain for the spiritual consciousness which knows no disease?

Who that steadfastly exchanges selfishness for generosity and usefulness has not felt the glow of healing and harmony? Should it be considered grievous or afflictive to choose honesty, good humor, willing service, patience, rather than their demoralizing opposites, which lead always to sorrow and remorse? If in our consecration to God we must sacrifice those thoughts, acts, or things, which before seemed essential, let us rejoice, for we have given up only that which was never actual or permanent in exchange for that which is true and everlasting.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Für Heiligkeit opfern

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„DER wirkliche Mensch kann von der Heiligkeit nicht abweichen", erklärt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 475). Und unter Hinweis auf die Notwendigkeit wahren Betens schreibt sie in demselben Lehrbuch (S. 11): „Wir wissen, daß ein Verlangen nach Heiligkeit erforderlich ist, um Heiligkeit zu gewinnen; wenn wir aber Heiligkeit mehr als alles andere begehren, werden wir alles für sie opfern. Wir müssen hierzu willig sein, damit wir sicher auf dem einzig praktischen Weg zur Heiligkeit wandeln können".

Der wirkliche Mensch, der „von der Heiligkeit nicht abweichen kann", ist als zu übersinnlich oder zu wesenlos, um in dieser Welt verstanden zu werden, in den Hintergrund geschoben oder nicht beachtet worden. Hieraus folgt die Notwendigkeit rechten Denkens, die Notwendigkeit der Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen, die Notwendigkeit jener Aufrichtigkeit, in der „wir Heiligkeit mehr als alles andere begehren" und bereit sind, „alles für sie zu opfern". Laßt uns die Erklärung eingehend prüfen, um zu sehen, daß sie letzten Endes gar nicht so schwer zu erfüllen ist! Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, wie wertvoll und lohnend es ist, unsere früheren materiellen Annahmen und Theorien mit dem zu vertauschen, was wichtig und bleibend ist.

Das Wort „opfern" bedeutet „etwas Wünschenswertes zugunsten von etwas Höherem aufgeben". Abraham, der glaubte, er sei aufgefordert, seinen einzigen Sohn Isaak zu opfern, bekundete die Bereitwilligkeit, Gott allem andern voranzustellen. Abraham konnte den in seinem geliebten Sohn verkörperten Glauben an menschliche Elternschaft und an Besitz vertrauensvoll Gott überantworten. Diese Wahl befreite Isaak und brachte weitreichende Belohnung. Von Abraham lesen wir (1. Mose 22, 18): „Durch deinen Samen sollen alle Völker auf Erden gesegnet werden, darum daß du meiner Stimme gehorcht hast".

Andere in der Bibel erwähnte Männer bekundeten Stärke, Kraft, Mut, Demut, Sanftmut—Eigenschaften, die wir heute an rechtschaffenen Menschen so sehr bewundern. Ihr tiefes Gottvertrauen und ihre Treue befähigten sie, Gottes Eigenschaften auszudrücken, ihre Talente zu entfalten und in die Zukunft zu blicken. Diejenigen, die jene sittliche Höhe erreicht haben, die der Heiligkeit verwandt ist, haben in jedem Falle etwas weniger Wertvolles für Errungenschaften aufgegeben, die durchaus der Mühe wert waren.

Auf die Stimme der Wahrheit hören, die uns beständig an unser wahres Selbst erinnert, und ihr freudig gehorchen, heißt einigermaßen den wirklichen Menschen ausdrücken, der „von der Heiligkeit nicht abweichen kann". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen bald erkennen, daß Heiligkeit nicht durch Büßertum, Enthaltsamkeit, Armut, leibliche Kasteiung zum Ausdruck kommt, auch nicht dadurch, daß man sich etwas Gutes, Reines und Heilsames vorenthält. Heiligkeit ist jener Zustand des Denkens, der Hingebung und des Strebens, der jeden treuen und wachsamen Schüler des Lehrbuchs befähigt, die Worte zu hören und zu verstehen, die Jesus am Jordan hörte (Matth. 3, 17): „Dies ist mein lieber Sohn, an welchem ich Wohlgefallen habe". Ferner zeigt der Segensspruch im ersten Brief des Johannes (K. 3, 2), daß wir alle Anspruch darauf erheben können, daß „wir nun Gottes Kinder sind".

Die Bibel lehrt, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, der Liebe ist. Dieser wirkliche Mensch befindet sich von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit auf dem Standpunkte sich entfaltender Gelegenheit und Vollkommenheit. Infolge der in unserer Zeit durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit ist es jedermann hier und jetzt möglich, etwas von jenem heiligen Gedankenzustand zu erlangen, der sich nur des unendlich Guten bewußt ist. Ein solches Leben ist fortschrittlich und bringt der Welt unermeßlichen Segen. Paulus schrieb (1. Thess. 4, 7): „Denn Gott hat uns nicht berufen zur Unreinigkeit, sondern zur Heiligung".

Auch die Kinder können schon früh gelehrt werden, „Heiligkeit mehr als alles andere zu begehren" und zu sehen, daß das, was sie dafür opfern, keinen wirklichen Wert hatte. Man kann Mrs. Eddys Anweisung, ein Kind metaphysisch zu leiten, ebensogut auf die Beherrschung seines eigenen Denkens anwenden (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 51): „Die Beweggründe diktieren die Handlungen, und das Gemüt regiert den Menschen. Wenn du dem Denken des Kindes die rechten Beweggründe für das Handeln klar machst und es sie lieben lehrst, werden sie es recht leiten: wenn du es dazu erziehst, Gott, das Gute, zu lieben und der Goldenen Regel zu gehorchen, wird es dich lieben und dir gehorchen, ohne daß du körperliche Strafe anzuwenden brauchst".

Schon ein Schimmer davon, was wahre Heiligkeit ist, bringt Befreiung von Disharmonie und veranlaßt den Sucher, sich täglich zu bemühen, jede falsche Annahme aufzugeben und zu vernichten und nur das Wahre in sein Bewußtsein aufzunehmen. Dieses Verhalten ermutigt ihn, alles für Heiligkeit zu opfern—das „alles", das in jedem Falle nur Sünde und Krankheit ist—alles, was in der unwirklichen Materialität inbegriffen ist. Sollte es nicht Freude bereiten, das falsche Bewußtsein, das an die Wirklichkeit der Schmerzen glaubt, für das geistige Bewußtsein aufzugeben, das keine Krankheit kennt?

Wer hat nicht schon wohltuende Gesundheit und Harmonie empfunden, wenn er Selbstsucht unbeirrt gegen Freigebigkeit und Nützlichkeit austauschte? Sollte man es als bedauerlich oder betrübend ansehen, lieber Ehrlichkeit, Frohsinn, Dienstfertigkeit und Geduld als ihre entsittlichenden Gegenteile zu wählen, die immer zu Leid und Reue führen? Wenn wir bei unserer Hingebung an Gott jene Gedanken, Handlungen oder Dinge opfern müssen, die uns vorher wichtig schienen, so wollen wir uns freuen; denn wir geben nur etwas, was nie tatsächlich oder bleibend war, für etwas auf, was wahr und ewig ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

February
(California)

Now in the level valley underneath the hills
Forgotten fields lie lonely, narrow quills
Of broken stubble mark each ruined row
Where singing grain enticed the wind not long ago;
And larks at every noontide made
A choir-loft of green corn shade.

Now from the pale, reluctant blue
The swarthy crow adventures, one and two
At first, then three and four until
Dark wings have sown each field from hill to hill
With restlessness, the afternoon
Echoes a cricket's wistful tune.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1937

Fish Surplus Proposed For Sale to U. S.

Government Asked to Buy 25,000,000 Pounds Frozen Product

Help to Industry

Toilers of Sea Request Same Federal Favor That Farmers Get

Fishing interests are entitled to the same federal assistance that the United States Government has been extending to farmers in recent years, through purchase of surplus farm products at prices fully up to, if not above, the current market, E. H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, declared today.

Mr. Cooley has been in Washington for two weeks, attempting to interest the Government in the purchase of 25,000,000 pounds of frozen fish for relief of the needy in the flood zone and other areas. He returns to Washington tomorrow night to attend hearings expected next week on the bills introduced in the Senate and House to authorize the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to purchase fish as well as farm products.

Above Market Price

"For years, the farmers of the nation have been receiving aid from the Government," Mr. Cooley declared. "All this time the fishing industry asked nothing. But now the widespread agitation for aid to the fishing industry has reached proportions that demand action. We are now asking the Government to buy 25,000,000 pounds of frozen fish, thus removing all surplus at a fair price and at the same time making available frozen filets of cod, haddock, pollock and red fish, as well as frozen dressed whiting, to the needy of the country. It would mean about $2,000,000 to the local fishing industry.

"Not only New England, but the fisheries of the entire country will benefit by such a plan, the first time that any attempt has been made by fishing interests to move the surplus of seafood. It will not be sold below cost. The Government buys farm products above the prevailing market price, as in the case of potatoes when that commodity was plentiful, with a heavy surplus hanging over the market.

"Benefit would spread among the 25,000 persons employed by the fishing industry and allied lines in New England. The industry at Boston alone spends $2,000,000 annually for food to stock its ships.

Fresh Supply Scarce

"In addition, hundreds of tons of coal and oil are purchased to operate the fleet. Millions of wooden boxes and tin containers are consumed by the industry annually. Railroads and motortrucks get liberal freightage from the fisheries. The telephone and telegraph offices at the Fish Pier are virtual gold mines for their companies.

"One firm alone spends $1000 a month for telephones.

"Thus the commerical fisheries cover a wide scope, and their prosperity is reflected in other lines of endeavor. Any assistance given the industry will be immediately felt through the entire area and in many allied industries."

Production of fish reached unprecedented highs in 1936, Mr. Cooley explained; and "the quantities that have been frozen are drawn on when fresh fish becomes scarce, as it seasonally is right now." The disposal of all surplus would give the industry an impetus that would encourage greater efforts, shown in better wages for the fishermen and improved conditions all around, he added.

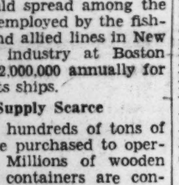
Cornish Well in Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new acquisition of Britain's National Trust is the ancient Dupath well near the village of Callington in Cornwall, which has been purchased by private subscription and handed over to the Office of Works for preservation. This well has the reputation of never running dry and it is protected by a solidly built granite baptistery.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and moderately warm tonight and Sunday, probably with rain during Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy; slightly colder in north portion tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably rain or snow late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday rain, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday probably rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds, weather somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday, followed by rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	40	Minneapolis	36	34
Bermuda	54	54	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	40	40	New York	38	36
Denver	40	46	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	16	14	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	60	56	St. Louis	48	46
Kansas City	40	40	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	38	38
Miami	72	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 13.
B—Minimum, Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:29 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 12:54 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 1:16 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

Bay State Building Rise Biggest Since 1930

Boston News Today

January Permits Total $10,000,000

Building is on the increase in Massachusetts—in fact, is almost out of the depression.

This is attested by the fact that permits for building construction, issued in January, were the highest of any month since September, 1931. Announcement of the figures was made today by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Permits for nearly $10,000,000 worth of new buildings were issued in January, the department reported. This is an increase of 86 per cent over the preceding month and of 182 per cent over the corresponding month of last year.

The largest projects authorized last month were a $3,500,000 contract at the Suffolk County Court House, Boston; a $2,000,000 project by the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and a $289,000 stadium at Lynn.

Prizes of $25,000 For Flower Show

Prizes of cash, gold and silver trophies, and medals comprise the awards to be given for superior exhibits at the Spring Flower Show in Mechanics Hall, March 12 to 18, it was announced today.

Cash prizes, $25,000 in all, will vary from $500 for large garden exhibits to $2 for a pot of flowers.

A large silver trophy cup from the Royal Horticultural Society of England will be presented, for the first time, to the outstanding amateur exhibit.

The Albert C. Burrage gold vase, one of the most prized annual horticultural awards, while open to any exhibit of plants during the year, has usually been won at this flower show and will be sought again this year.

The $100 silver cup offered by Edwin S. Webster, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be given to the most meritorious exhibit in the show. This cup is known as the President's Cup.

Among those who have already accepted appointment as judges of the show are: E. S. Webster, B. F. Letson, George Greener, Dr. E. D. Merrill, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, Miss Eleanor Raymond, Petrus Van Baarda, Charles Lamprey, all of Boston; Mrs. Langdon Warner, John Sullivan of Brookline; George Palmer, Chestnut Hill; Edward Norberg, Arlington; Robert Roland, Nahant; Edwin Jenkins, Lenox; Frank J. McGregor, Newburyport; Archie Adamson, Hawthorne; Aubrey Butler, Northampton; Ray Howard, Milford; Harry Randall, Mrs. Frank C. Smith Jr., Worcester.

Scouts Run City For Half of Day In Somerville

Visitors to Somerville today were surprised at the apparent shrinkage in the stature of officers directing traffic—but closer inspection revealed that the usual men had been replaced by Boy Scouts.

When pieces of firefighting apparatus—one from each station—went clanging to the high school at 9:30 a. m. and again at 10 a. m., they, too, were manned by Scouts, who answered the alarms in regular style — connecting hoses, raising ladders and generally behaving as if a real fire were raging.

Week End Marine Parade

Radio pratique, the new plan arranged for incoming passenger ships, to avoid long delays in the lower harbor while undergoing inspection by port officials, takes effect tomorrow, at the port of Boston, one day earlier than originally authorized by officials at Washington.

First vessel to benefit by the new plan, whereby the ship's officers radio to port officials that "all's well" aboard, and are granted permission by radio to come direct to the dock, will be the Anchor Liner Caledonia, arriving from Glasgow, New York, the only other port having the new privilege, admitted its first ship Feb. 1, also an Anchor Liner.

The Caledonia has 110 passengers of whom 11 are to disembark here while longshoremen discharge 788 tons of cargo. The vessel reported by radio that she will arrive off Boston Lightship at 7 a. m. and at the dock at 8 a. m. Were it not for the radio pratique the vessel would not tie up at East Boston until 9 a. m. or later.

Arthur Lane, freight agent of the line at Boston, conferred with port officials and, with co-operation of Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who secured the new plan for Boston in the first place, received permission from Washington to advance the effective date a day to take in the Caledonia. Compulsory halting of ships at the harbor entrance for pratique has been in effect nearly 200 years.

The Caledonia is only one of 42 boats due at Boston over the week end from all parts of the world.

This fleet is bringing 125,000 tons of cargo and scores of passengers. Their arrival brings to Boston harbor flags of the United States, Great Britain, Norway, Panama, Japan, Latvia, Soviet Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Finland.

Outstanding feature of this week-end marine parade is the arrival tomorrow of the Dollar Liner President Harrison, first ship of that line to call at Boston since the maritime strike on the West Coast caused suspension of all activities by that company. The President Harrison has been at New York since late December, strike bound.

In 1924 the President Harrison sailed from San Francisco to inaugurate a round-the-world service, and this is the first time in the 13 years that the craft has been forced to tie up. She is to sail Monday, resuming the globe-girdling schedule.

First deep-water passenger vessel in the week-end ship activities to arrive was the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins, in today from Halifax to embark passengers for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

After arrival of the Caledonia, the Cunard White Star liner Samaria comes in to embark 195 passengers for Cobh and Liverpool, sailing at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow. Monday morning the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships fleet comes in from the British West Indies and Bermuda after a 30-day cruise.

Completing the procession is the American Export Lines steamer Exochorda, originally due Monday noon from Mediterranean ports with 33 passengers of whom 11 are to land at Boston. But bad weather retarded progress of the liner and radio advices indicate arrival late Monday evening or Tuesday morning. Aboard the vessel for Boston are 1050 tons of cargo.

Yale at Odds With Harvard On Court Issue

Eli Law School Professors Show Tendency to Favor Roosevelt Plan

Harvard Opposes

Law school faculties at Harvard and Yale were oposed today on President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court.

A substantial majority of professors at Harvard Law School condemn the plan, while at Yale Law it apparently carries the professors' quarters by a majority of four or five.

Harvard pedagogues saw the proposal as an attack on the vital independence of the judiciary which for three centuries has bulwarked American and British democracies and setting a dangerous precedent by which a less reliable President could march to dictatorship.

To Yale legalists, the proposal merely sought to unseat the Supreme Court from its usurped position as dictator to the Federal Government and to restore it to its normal post of equality with the legislative and judicial branches.

Prof. Erwin N. Griswold, Harvard taxation authority who was in Washington until 1934 as assistant to the Attorney General, declared himself "strongly against" the proposal. "I have disagreed with the majority of the Supreme Court's decisions against the New Deal. But this is not the way to remedy matters," he said.

Sets Precedent

"This sets the precedent for packing the court, which a less reliable President may use to his personal advantage. Through the appointment of more justices, the Supreme Court can be reduced to absolute impotence. In this state of affairs, a dictator can easily ride to power in the White House."

But Yale's Prof. Roscoe Steffen, business law expert, held that the President's scheme would "unpack" a court which has been consistently opposed to progressive legislation. "The President's proposal is designed merely to bring pressure on the 'majority justices' to show them that their economic views are out of line with the country's," he said. "It is the most harmless proposal that could have been suggested to restore the checks and balances between the governmental departments—which today have been destroyed through the court's arbitrary decisions."

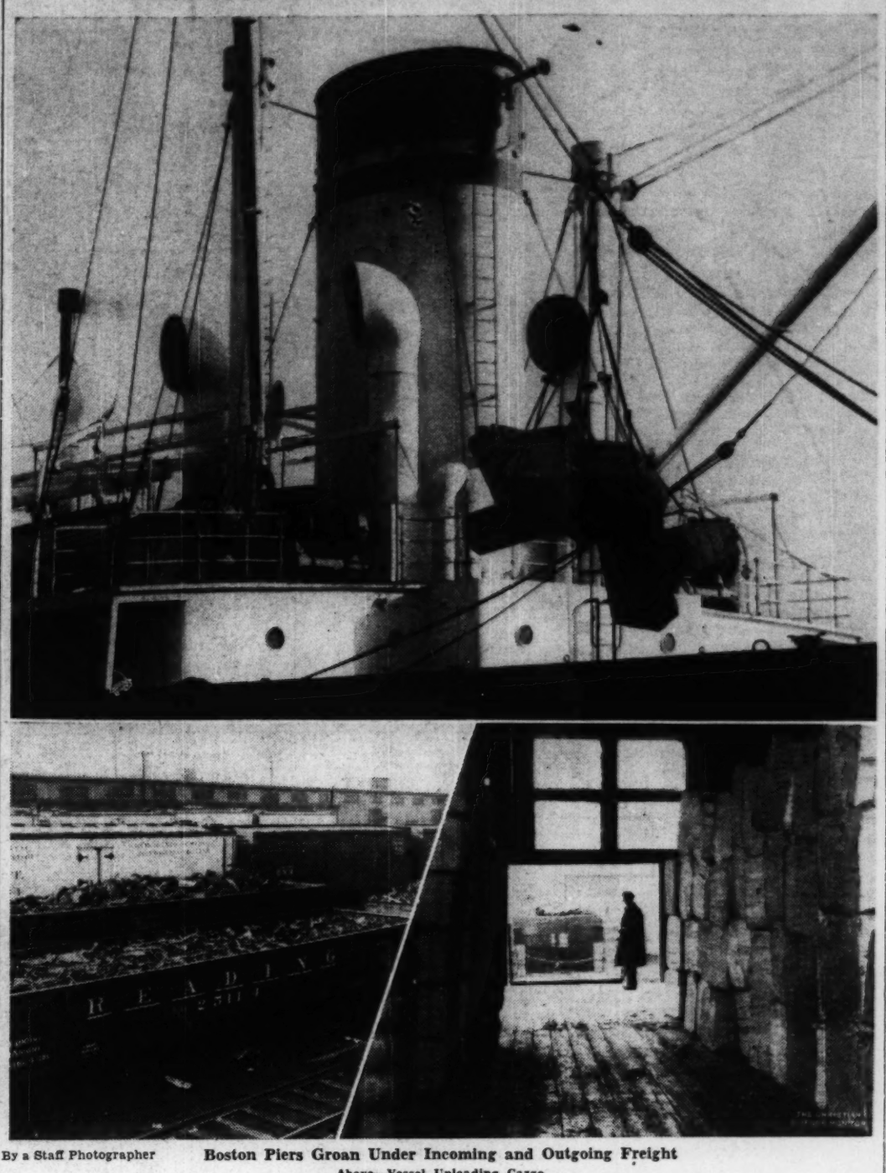
"This step does not destroy the independence of the judiciary," Prof. Fred Rodell, Yale labor law professor, insisted. "The Supreme Court destroyed its own independence years ago, when it set itself up as a sort of super-legislature, deciding essentially political questions under the guise of interpreting certain broad phrases in the Constitution. In this regard Chief Justice Hughes's old comment is extremely pertinent: "We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is."

Age Provision

The age provision of the President's scheme is wise, a majority of professors in both schools agreed. "Had the plan to appoint companion judges for those who fail to retire at 70 been proposed at a time when the court and President were not at swords' points, the nation might have acclaimed it as progressive legislation," one professor remarked.

Professors at both Harvard and Yale felt strongly that plans for a constitutional amendment giving the Federal government greater powers should not be lost sight of in the confusion engendered by the President's proposal. Those who opposed the President's plan saw the amendment route as a more straight-forward means to the end of greater authority in Washington, and a means on which the electorate would have opportunity to vote. Those favoring the President's scheme felt that the President could give ample proof that his design was not to destroy the court's effectiveness by immediately proposing such an amendment.

Business Taxes Waterfront Facilities



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Piers Groan Under Incoming and Outgoing Freight

Above—Vessel Unloading Cargo
Lower Left—Flat Cars With Scrap Iron for Export
Lower Right—Inside of Filled Warehouse

Rearing Station Urged for Saving Lobster in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Feb. 13—Establishment of a rearing station is the only way to restore the Maine lobster industry, Rodney E. Feyler, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, declared recently in commenting on the bill introduced in the House by Representative Cleveland Sleeper Jr., of Rockland, seeking an appropriation of $20,000 to establish such a project.

Under present circumstances the mother lobsters throw their eggs and immediately leave them to float for several days on the surface of the water, subject to destruction by fish or oil polluted water. In a rearing station the eggs would be carefully preserved from all dangers until in 21 days they developed into "fourth stage" lobsters—small but completely formed lobsters about half an inch long, but quite capable of looking after themselves.

Experts claim, according to Mr. Feyler, that a fourth stage lobster has a 95 per cent better chance of surviving than a first stage youngster—such as those previously released by the now abandoned Boothbay Harbor rearing plant, run for a time by the Federal Government—since the latter still have several days to float on the surface. The fourth stage variety dive to the bottom at once to shelter among rocks and weeds until they grow to larger proportions.

It is estimated that if the planned station is established, some 5,000,000 fouth stage youngsters would be released each summer.

Connecticut has spent about $20,000 for a similar plant already, the commissioner stated, and is operating it at a cost of about $5000 a year. A similar plant in Maine, he estimated, would cost about $10,000 to operate, which amount could be taken from the regular appropriation for his department.

Textile Workers Demand Pay Boost

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

The United Textile Workers of America demanded today from woolen, worsted and cotton manufacturers a 10 per cent wage increase and reduction of the work load.

Francis Gorman, president of the U. T. W. A., said in a statement the union based its demands upon "the expanding prosperity of textiles today."

He attributed last year's 10 per cent wage increase in the woolen and worsted branches to the "mounting strength of the U. T. W. A.," but claimed workers were "cheated" out of the benefits of the wage through "increased work loads."

The Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Gorman said, reported increased profits for three branches of the textile industry—woolen and worsted, cotton, and silk and rayon.

"Government figures," he said, "indicate no let-up in the piling up of textile profits.

He announced he would confer in New England next week with leaders of woolen and worsted unions concerning wage demands.

Jobless Hasten To Enroll Under Security Act

Conservative New England, where the Grand Old Party still has certain claims to majorities, has taken the New Deal's most ambitious program, the Social Security Act, under its wing, and as a territorial group is leading the country in co-operating with the Democrats at Washington, it was disclosed today by John Pearson, regional director of the Social Security Board.

In three New England States—including Maine, the election hold-out—he said, all 10 programs created by the act are in operation; while in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont only one or two exceptions to the act mar a perfect record.

Supplementing the first annual report of the board, issued earlier this week, Mr. Pearson noted that old-age-benefit account numbers were issued to more than 2,000,000 wage earners in New England within a week after the initial registration period ended.

Federal Funds Supplemented

This figure, Mr. Pearson said, has been greatly increased, as persons

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Rush at Port Stirs Demand For New Piers

Freight Jams Docks and Ships Wait Turn to Discharge Cargo

Relief Discussed

Harbor Authorities Debate Permanent Nature of Present Congestion

With Boston's piers jammed to the guards from a record volume of freight unloaded from the seven seas last week, and with 125,000 additional tons on ships now nearing the port, shipping interests today were vitally interested in plans for immediate enlargement of waterfront facilities. The port situation is currently so serious that shippers face loss through demurrage charges and the port in general is threatened with at least temporary loss of calls from its trans-Atlantic passenger liners, and with diversion of freighters to other ports during the emergency.

Over the week-end a fleet of 42 ships are scheduled to reach Boston and the question of accommodations for their discharge is assuming serious proportions, shipping men declared today. One port organization—the Foreign Commerce Club—proposes that floating facilities for discharging cargo be borrowed from neighboring seaports to facilitate the removal of cargo from holds of ships while they are anchored in the stream.

Lack of berthing accommodations at Boston has resulted in delays ranging from a day to several days for ships reaching port within the past few days. Ships that are forced to lie idle add substantially to the cost of transportation, shipping men point out, tending to discourage future visits here.

Many of the old piers are in need of repair and in some recent instances, discharge of cargo has been halted when the wharves began to sag under weight of huge quantities of merchandise placed on them. One authority points to arrival of a big lot of cocoa beans a short time ago, the weight of which strained capacity of the pier to a point that unloading was halted until trucks had carted away a sizeable quantity.

Bills are already before the Massachusetts Legislature calling for a new state pier in South Boston. Mayor Mansfield has revived demand for the purchase of Fiske Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, by the city, for $25,000, with a view to modernizing it and providing accommodations for shipping. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at recent meetings called to discuss the pier situation, has urgently pressed the need of new pier facilities at this port, if commerce is to increase.

Divided Opinion

But the question of new piers at Boston discloses a divided opinion. The Boston Port Authority declares the congestion is temporary and when normal conditions are restored, the present piers can accommodate the influx of goods by water.

On the other hand, Mr. Davis argues against locking the door after the horse is stolen. "New pier facilities are urgently needed at Boston," he declared. "Sentiment is increasing for an extensive study of the entire port situation. Of all the wharves in Boston, only a mere handful are modernly equipped to handle cargo expeditiously."

Mr. Davis believes in preparedness and advocates the long-range planning idea for the port of Boston, that facilities may be ready when needed. In that way, the growing commerce of the port will continue, he insists.

Serious congestion prevails today at many of the terminals. The Army Base is so cluttered with freight that vessels have been delayed in discharging cargo there within the past few days and in the case of the big wool cargo of the motorship City of Dalhart, the unusual practice of storing it on the second and third stories at cost of extra handling and time, was used.

Incoming merchandise is allowed to remain on the piers six days before storage charges are assessed. But the charges are comparatively small, compared with warehouse rates. It is less costly for consignees to leave freight on the piers, and pay the charges there, than it is to haul it to a warehouse where a minimum of a month's storage charge is assessed even if the goods remain in the building only a few days, port interests explained.

Stays for Weeks

Under such conditions, merchandise is allowed to remain at the piers for weeks, in some instances, and in the case of wool, it is frequently left at the piers until a customer can be found for it, when it is shipped direct to the ultimate consumer. This saving in handling and storage charges to the importer causes serious inconvenience to consignees of other cargoes that are brought to the same terminals as soon as the first ships move out into the harbor, pier operators charge.

At piers No. 3 and 4, East Boston, the floors are nearly covered with huge "balloons" of wool, bales that are five to six feet and of such circumference that they cannot easily be piled. Trucks have difficulty in moving on and off the pier, so little space is left open. Much the same conditions prevail at Mystic Docks, Charlestown and the other ocean terminals here.

While the huge influx of wool is due to shortage of the domestic clip and the total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, are expected to reach the high of more than 150,000,000 pounds, the move-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Court Plan and Interest Rates Up in Bay State Legislature

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Beacon Hill this week witnessed the start of a legislative movement to urge Congress to smash President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, the survival in the House of a bill to establish a lower mortgage interest rate in Massachusetts and defeat of legislation providing partial tax exemption for home owners.

The legislative action for the past week, summarized briefly, follows:

Resolutions Filed

Action: Several legislators, including Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, filed resolutions memorializing Congress to oppose the President's Supreme Court proposals.

Significance: There are indications the Republican-controlled legislature may adopt such resolutions. However, experience has shown that such resolutions are of little practical importance.

The Senate

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse committee report on legislation requiring the election of savings bank trustees by all the depositors.

Significance: The opposition immediately pointed to the difficulty of obtaining a true expression of opinion from the depositors as a whole. The proposal was considered impractical.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on bills to force electric companies to furnish free bulbs to consumers.

Significance: The proposal is considered unconstitutional.

The House

Action: Overturned an adverse report, accepted previously in the Senate, on a bill to lower the mortgage interest rate to 5 per cent.

Significance: Inasmuch as the average rate is now 5 per cent or lower the opposition considers the legislation unnecessary. Proponents, however, believe a legal limit should be established for the future.

Vermont Legislative Interest Centers on the Milk Industry

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 13—Interest of Vermonters in state news of the week is divided between efforts to bring peace to the milk industry and deliberations and acts of the General Assembly, now in the sixth week of its biennial session.

Gov. George D. Aiken today expressed confidence that more than the necessary 75 per cent of milk producers will be brought into the new New England-wide milk sales agency, Milk, Incorporated, and that big dealers in Boston will co-operate with it to stabilize the market.

Conferences with field representatives of the Hood Company, the Governor said, satisfied him that there was a general willingness to reach an amicable agreement between producers and dealers, ending the "strike" conditions which have prevailed in the Boston market for more than two months.

In view of settlement pending, it seems probable the proposed legislative investigation will be dropped. Under a bill passed by the General Assembly, Governor Aiken named a committee to probe the whole milk situation as related to the Boston market. The investigation was aimed at the large dealers in the Boston market who found their chief source of supply in Vermont. This committee was composed of Elbert S. Brigham, president of the National Life Insurance Company and former Commissioner of Agriculture, Senator Matthew G. Leary, a lawyer, and Ralph S. Flanders, Springfield industrialist. It has been suggested that to press the investigation now that peace seems in sight might endanger negotiations between producers and dealers. There seems general agreement in legislative circles to let the matter drop.

A House resolution which hit at President Roosevelt's proposed judiciary reforms is now in the Judiciary Committee. It seems probable it will be reported back favorably, as a majority of committee members are Republican lawyers, known to be opposed to tampering with the Supreme Court. The predominantly General Assembly would undoubtedly adopt it. The resolution said:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives that, as representing the sovereign state of Vermont and speaking in its name they deplore any attempt to weaken the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States whether by enlarging its membership or in any other way making it dependent or subservient to the executive or legislative branches of the Government and declare that the safety of our institutions and Government depends upon the maintenance of the severance of executive, legislative and judicial powers without any branch of the Government attempting to encroach upon the powers or dictate the action of another."

Bills making the commissioner of banking and insurance civilly and criminally liable for acts while in office and to permit him to oust, after action before a court of competent jurisdiction, bank officials guilty of negligent or unlawful acts are now in the legislative mill. Indications point to passage. They were introduced by Representative Asa Bloomer of Rutland, former state's attorney of Rutland County, who prosecuted a recent banking "scandal" in Rutland involving former Gov. Charles E. Smith, president of the Marble Savings Bank. In that case, embezzlement of $250,000 by a bank employee was kept concealed

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Hamlet," Shakespeare tragedy, starring John Gielgud and Judith Anderson. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Costumes by Jo Mielziner. 8:10.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Wanted: Jane Turner," with Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

MODERN — "Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40. Also "King of Hockey," 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 2:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

BOSTON—"Condemned Row," with Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal. 10:53 a. m., 1:46, 4:39, 7:32, 10:25. Stage: Olsen and Johnson.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne in "Beloved Enemy." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise." 1:30, 3:25, 5:24, 7:23, 9:40. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

TREMONT—Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." 9, 11:44 a. m., 2:44, 5:44, 8:25. Also "Littlest Rebel," with John Boles and Shirley Temple. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:04, 10:01.

REPERTORY — "Les Miserables," starring Harry Baur. With English titles. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

COPLEY THEATER—Second of a series of concerts by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Guest soloist, Karl Zeise, 'cellist. 8:15.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Rambler meeting. Barnum Museum Lecture Room, Tufts College. Prof. Robert Leslie Nichols on "Some Geological Features of a Few of Our National Parks." Illustrated. 4.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Cross-country skiing, Shirley.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Mrs. Harold Russell on "The Personality and Work of Amy Lowell." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Louis Fischer on "The Social Struggle in Spain." 7:45.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—Prince Hubertus Loewenstein on "The Disintegration of the Nazi Regime." 3:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Holy Terror," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

EXETER — Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Travel to Quebec," "Hall Johnson Choir," "Forest Gangsters," "Free Rent," "1936 Sport Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY—"Gold Diggers," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Also "15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

MEMORIAL — Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once." 10:43 a. m., 12:58, 3:13, 5:28, 7:43, 9:58.

METROPOLITAN—"Stolen Holiday," featuring Kay Francis. 12:22, 3:10, 5:56, 8:02, 10:28. Stage: Eddie Duchin and his orchestra, with a complete musical revue.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Recital by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM —A program of special music. Admission free. 2.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—French lecture. 40 Beacon Street. 11.

GERMANIC MUSEUM — Dr. Hans Nathan on "The Humor of Great German Composers." Corner of Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue. Open to the public. 4.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY — Regular monthly meeting. Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison on "College Life in Colonial Days." Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

HOTEL LENOX—Fifth of a series of eight lectures on "Backstage With the News," by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretations of current events and international relations. How to read a newspaper, and other aids in keeping up with the march of world events. 5:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUBS—Henry Red Eagle, Algonquin Indian, on "The American Indian in Song and Story." Hotel Kenmore. 3:30.

Massachusetts State Library To Get Washington Collection

What is believed to be one of the finest collections of Washingtonia ever assembled will be formally presented to the Massachusetts State Library on Feb. 22, adding special significance to the local observance of George Washington's birthday.

The collection is the result of 10 years' painstaking research by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of American government, at Harvard University, and co-workers. It will throw open for the first time to responsible researchers and students a vast accumulation of authentic information about the founder of and first President of the United States.

The assembled material includes manuscripts and papers, newspaper reports and comments of the periods when Washington served here as Commander-in-Chief of the American army and of his visits to Massachusetts when President. There are also thousands of pages dealing with the President-General's national life.

As this year marks the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, it is worth noting that the collection contains much information dealing with the part played by Washington as Presiding Officer during the writing of that document.

The special presentation and acceptance ceremonies on the morning of the 22nd will be participated in by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Dr. Hart, Alexander Brin, member of the State Advisory Board of Education, who acted as chairman of the State Program Committee for the Washington Bicentennial Commission in 1930, and Dennis A. Dooley, State Librarian.

Mr. Brin, who hopes that the present collection will be a nucleus for Washington memorabilia, explained that Dr. Hart began assembling material when he was appointed to edit a series of George Washington publications by President Coolidge and the National Washington Commission. The work was continued when the eminent historian was made chairman of the Massachusetts Commission.

In assembling the material drawn from contemporary books, private diaries, newspapers, military and other public documents, Dr. Hart and his associates secured the cooperation of municipal officials and gained access to town and other public records.

Presents Gift to State

Alfred Brin
Member of State Advisory Board of Education

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart
Whose Collections on Washington Go to State Library

Loss of Freedom Seen in Plan For Expanded Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERRY, Maine, Feb. 13—President Roosevelt's plan to remake the Supreme Court would virtually scrap the Constitution and endanger individual rights of freedom of speech and religion, guaranteed therein, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) declared in an address before the Lincoln Club of Washington county here last night.

"The purpose of the Constitution," he said, "was the protection of minorities. Every individual right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States is protected only by the sanctity of the Supreme Court.

"I believe that further amendment is now required to meet adequately some of the problems of this new day. Apparently, some are not willing, however, to wait upon this process.

"If now a complaint court may be secured by congressional enlargement and executive appointment, then the Constitution of the United States becomes in very truth a thing of straw. If executive fiat is to be substituted for judicial interpretation and orderly amendment, then America will be well on the way to the shirt-sleeve autocracies that now rule so large a part of Europe."

Islanders Wave Tearful 'Good-bye' To Old 'Hoss' Car

NEW SHOREHAM, R. I., Feb. 13 (AP)—Junk-loving Block Islanders have given up their most treasured relic—the horsecar which between the years of 1898 and 1916 was the island's most metropolitan method of transportation.

Back in 1898 Capt. Edward M. Boyce ferried the car over to the island, sitting on the front seat and thereby obtaining the distinction of being the only man to ride a horsecar across Block Island Sound.

Pilot

© Harris & Ewing

Henry W. Toll
Executive Director, Council of State Governments

Civic League Cites 40-Year Record As Guide for Future

Inter-governmental co-operation in the United States is bringing the citizen closer to his government and making long-range planning easier, Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments, declared in Boston today.

Mr. Toll, former State Senator from Colorado and an authority on inter-governmental co-operation was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League at their headquarters at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

The staffs of co-operative organizations, such as the Council of State Governments and the American Municipal Association, act as intermediaries between the private citizen and the office holder, Mr. Toll told the members of the league.

"We are on the threshold of an era of extensive planning by our many units of government," he went on. "Inter-level co-operation between planning boards of states, districts and nation will make this planning more effective."

Prior to Mr. Toll's address, seven conferences were held simultaneously on the following subjects: Civil service, crime, child welfare, housing, inter-State and local planning, public health and radio. At each bills being supported by the League in the Legislature this year were discussed.

At the conference on crime, Timothy C. Murphy, secretary to Lieut. Col. Paul C. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, explained four bills sponsored by Colonel Kirk authorizing interstate compacts for the suppression of crime. The league is backing these measures.

Other speakers included William Stanley Parker, member of the State Planning Board and the Boston Planning Board, who described a housing project in South Boston, and Dr. Wolfgang Krous, professor at Harvard and Wellesley, who called for expansion of the civil service into every department of the State and municipalities.

Vigilant watchfulness of the lawmaking activities of elected representatives of the people is necessary for the successful self-government of any group of people, according to students of democracy.

To aid in this work—studying proposed legislation, crystallizing public opinion to support socially constructive measures, rousing legislative opposition to politically inspired measures—is the aim of the Massachusetts Civic League.

For nearly 40 years, this organization has been battling, with the aid of distinguished citizens from all fields of endeavor, to push through progressive legislation on such subjects as child welfare, crime and prisons, government personnel, housing and outdoor advertising.

Some of Its Achievements

At the same time, they have strenuously opposed legislation which would weaken civil service requirements or otherwise lower the standards of good government.

A summary of the League's achievements, made public today by Henry R. Atkinson, president, occupies most of a 14-page statement. A few of these have been:

Separation of the old State Board of Lunacy and Charity into two boards, one for welfare activities, the other for care of the insane.

Development of playgrounds in Boston, taken over in 1907 by the Boston School Committee.

Passage of legislation in 1904 to do away with the tramp evil.

Passage of bills for corrective treatment of drunkards.

Aid in establishing Boston Juvenile Court, 1906.

Activity in the Legislature and courts to eliminate unsightly billboards.

Passage of legislation in 1928 permitting wages to be paid prisoners for work done in prison shops.

Looks Eagerly to Future

While proud of its accomplishments in the past, the organization is looking equally to present and future needs of the community, Mr. Atkinson indicated. Among its present objectives he listed the following:

Establishing the merit system in the public service "so fundamental that all other reforms must rest upon it."

Preservation of educational standards and the repeal of the teacher's oath law.

Community freedom in the selection of motion picture programs.

Decent housing.

Preservation of natural scenery from billboards and abandoned wornout automobiles.

To aid in this work, Mr. Atkinson urged citizens of Masssachusetts to join the league, whose offices are at 3 Joy street, Boston, and receive the monthly periodical, Lens, or to participate it its volunteer services.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lest, from our opening subject, you get the impression that this is the domestic science department, we hasten to inform you such is not the case. It is, in fact, merely the "inner woman" in us (and since when has that been "merely?" says she!) that wants to tell you about a bit of something in the way of "eats."

It's a tasty, natural cheese food . . . called Kaukauna Klub, which, by the way, is pronounced Kaw-kaw-na (and not Seemoan Seemoan!), that comes in a tricky stone crock, with a clamp top, which, of course, makes it all the better and easier to preserve its grand flavor and purity. Kaukauna Klub has that zippy, tangy flavor that one usually associates only with selected, aged and mellowed Wisconsin Cheddar cheese (well, it's Cheddar, or we don't know our cheese!) that's been blended with milk fat and just enough sweetening. And you'll like its smooth, creamy texture . . . because it spreads just about like butter . . . on toast or crackers. However, this isn't the only way it can be used up, for it also has its place in such edibles as cheese omelets, salads, baked spaghetti, and Welsh rarebit; just to name a few ways offhand. Kept in a cool spot, it will, of course, last indefinitely. The smallest crock, which contains 6½ ounces, costs something like 35 cents. Although we didn't buy ours there, but at our neighborhood grocery, we understand that it is also available at Jordan Marsh's. And perhaps your own grocer, market or dairy shop has stocked it by now.

A New Hat Gets a Hearty Tribute

We're sorry we didn't ferret this hat out sooner . . . because, being called the "Queen of Hearts," it would have been rather appropriate for that Valentine's Day date. However, hearts think nothing of time; even when it's a heart that's a hat. Or a hat that's a heart. Anyhow, we found it at Hovey's along with many other new chapeaux that'll bear watching. And it's an adaptation of Marcel Rochas' oversized beret. But instead of slanting down over one eye, this particular model has been deftly creased in just the right places, and allowed to flare up at just the correct angle so that it resembles a heart. A narrow band all the way round keeps it perched on your head at the right place, and a bow and long hangings stream down the back a little way. This one was $7.50. You may pay more, or less, for others.

Shades That Give The Nail Refinement

We've heard it rumored that, inasmuch as colored nail polish is "the bone of contention" in many a family, women spend much time soliloquizing, "to polish, or not to polish; that is the question." Seriously, though, we can't see how the most definitely anti-polish gentleman could possibly object to Revlon's nail enamel in either light shell, shell or Bimi. Even the Bimi, which is the deepest of the three colors is but a high-light emphasis of the natural color of one's own nails. The same is true of Windsor (one of the new shades that recently came out, along with Ascot and Savoy) which has a faint undertone of pale lavender. And though it may surprise you, it's the underlying tone of many women's nails. This cream enamel may be purchased in most of the department stores . . . and sells for 65 cents a bottle.

Carnelian the Color In Many Shoe Styles

Carnelian is to the fashion world what British tan was to it last year. I. Miller has already utilized it in any number of shoe styles, and it's a color (it isn't wine, it's not red, it's not exactly purple, and still it isn't brown; but a happy mixture of all!) that will go with your black, blue, green, beige, gray, brown or blue costumes. One of their styles . . . the "Richelieu" . . . is low-heeled, roundish-toed, and high throated. And it actually has a turned down collar; right at the throat. In bucko, for $12.75. Another trim model is a pump with a high bit of stand-up trimming that resembles a high buckle. This comes in calf or gabardine, and there's an attractive purse to match. Up on the third floor at Jordan's.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Feature)

Junior Lawyers Vote 'No' 5 to 1 On Court Plan

Boston's junior lawyers, those under 37 years of age, voted 434 against and 82 for the President's bill to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court bench, in a post-card poll completed this week. The poll was conducted, irrespective of party lines, by the junior bar committee of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

The question on which the young lawyers were asked to pass read:

"I do (do not) favor that portion of the Judiciary Reorganization Bill which empowers the President to enlarge the members of the Supreme Court of the United States to a total not exceeding 15."

Despite the fact that members of the committee are divided in political and economic views, they unanimously approved the expressed views of the majority of the poll, according to an accompanying report made public today.

The report continues:

"The ostensible reason for the President's request for enlargement of the Supreme Court is to increase its efficiency. The court, however, acts as a single body, all justices hearing every argument and participating together in each decision. The suggestion that this work can be better discharged by a cumbersome group of 12 or 15 is ill considered. The relation between age and judicial capacity is at best controversial. The charge that the present court is so overwhelmed with business that it does not administer full justice to private litigants is wholly refuted by the official report of the solicitor general made public within the week.

"The purpose of the proposal is everywhere known and acknowledged: to change the present Supreme Court so that its views will be in accord with those of the present Administration. The proposal is a purely political expedient. It would shatter the public confidence in this court as an independent judicial body, and every court in the nation would suffer. Under this precedent many decisions would be related to administrative favor. Another administration, with different policies, could rely on the precedent to shift the court again by similar means. There can be only one result of this procedure: the reduction of the Supreme Court of the United States to political subservience. Once this is accomplished, freedom of religion, of speech and of the press, and every liberty of the citizens, will be at the mercy of any group in temporary control of the machinery of the Federal Government.

Bay State GOP Chiefs Smart Under Plain Talk by Murphy

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts Republican leaders were still smarting today after the whip-lash criticism of the party's leadership delivered last night by New Hampshire's Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy, before the Middlesex Club.

The hard-hitting Granite State executive told the Massachusetts G. O. P. chiefs "the Republican party has been too long concerned with the favored class. If it is going places at all it will have to give more consideration to the producers of this country. This is a nation of the people, and you will either do something for the people, or forget the Republican party."

Governor Murphy is noted as an outspoken executive, but the Republican leaders of Massachusetts could hardly have expected him to rip into the party so severely at the dinner which annually is scheduled to give expressions of continued confidence in the party.

Keen observers were quick to note the criticism of party leadership fell directly upon many persons in the audience who have controlled the Republican party in Massachusetts in the decade or two, during which the party has experienced decline.

As one observer declared, there has been little change in the attendance at the annual dinner for nearly a decade.

Political writers detected wincing in the audience as Governor Murphy said:

"I have nothing but criticism for the leadership of the Republican party. A few weeks ago in New York the Republican national chairman (John D. M. Hamilton) said that the Republican leaders have lost the pulse of the people. That was a fine time to think of that. A few days ago in Pittsburgh he said the Republican defeat was due to prosperity and propaganda.

"It is true that the Republican leaders have lost the pulse of the people. As a young man growing in industry, I remember when the workers used to have faith and confidence in the Republican party, especially on the matter of the protective tariff for industry. But today look at the difference of 11,000,000 votes in the national election. What kind of leadership are we offering today."

During his blistering address the New Hampshire Governor charged the Republican party has done nothing to re-establish itself with the voters nor to attract the young men and women just turned 21 years of age.

"The Republican organization," he said, "is all wrong. You need this sort of talk and you're going to get it. If you don't get it from me or from someone else, you'll go out of business entirely. You are going to consider the producers of this country, whether you like it or not."

For some time the more liberal members of the Republican party in Massachusetts have been holding to such opinions but have failed to speak of them at public meetings.

It is believed that the Massachusetts organization has been directed, and thereby hampered, by those persons who cater to the so-called favored class. To most persons the party is considered a "big business" organization which has neglected to make any substantial effort to better the conditions of the workingman.

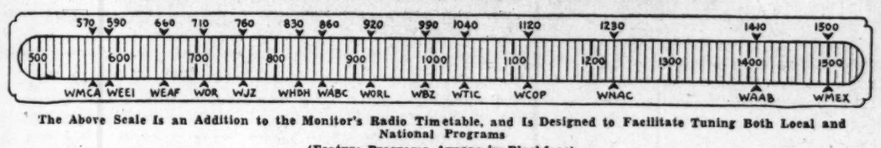
It is felt that before the party can make any marked comeback success in Massachusetts, many of the present leaders must be supplanted by those whose ideas are more liberal and who are ready to make a favored class out of the workingman.

The present situation is looked upon as a real opportunity for Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the young liberal, to assume control of the party in this state and turn toward the opposite direction.

Senator Lodge, at the dinner, agreed with Governor Murphy's criticism last night, and it is possible, in view of his present commanding position, will endeavor to lead rejuvenation of the party by a Republican emphasis on help for the working man.

Edgar M. Mills

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Dictators: orchestra	Metropolitan Opera: "Manon"	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:15	Dictators: orchestra	NBC String Quartet	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:30	Drama of the Skies	"Happy Jack," songs	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports reports; records
5:45	Checkerboard: variety	Southernaires: quartet	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Musical Interlude	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice"; music	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sports reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	"One Call Scheme"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert; Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta"; recording
7:45		Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00	Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch	Ed Wynn; Josephine Antoine;	Saturday Night Party: James	"Benay Venuta's program";
8:15	Russ Morgan's Orchestra;	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Melton; Tom Howard and	soloists; orchestra
8:30	dramatic sketch; soloists	"President's Court Proposal,"	George Shelton; Helen	"Benay Venuta's program";
8:45		Sen. R. M. La Follette Jr.	Howe; chorus; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Kate Smith;	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
9:15	Stoopnagle-Budd; orch.	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
9:30	Saturday Night Serenaders;	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau"; Joe Cook; Jean	Hunter Mile race
9:45	soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Hersholt; Efrem Zimbalist;	Hunter Mile race
10:00	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	"President's Supreme Court	Benny Baker; Happy Keese;	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:15	male trio; Carl Hoff and	Proposal," Sen. Bailey, N. C.	Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:30	his orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:45	"Americana"; orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Plantation; music	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:00	Ridecut's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Bruins-Toronto report	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Buenos Aires carnival	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Buenos Aires carnival	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Trinity Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells"; Kiriloff's Russian ensemble	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; Francis Cronin, organ	Colonial News Service; Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; piano soloist	Recorded program	Italian string orchestra and
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and		Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
12:45	organ recital			
1:00	News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; piano soloist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Long-range weather forecast	"Our Neighbors": informal	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	"Salute" program: dramatic	home interviews	Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45	sketch and music		quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Music of the Theater";	Magic Key: Viscount Konoye,	"Beneath the Surface"; talk;	Organ recital
2:15	vocal soloists; chorus;	conductor; Gina Cigna;	Landt Trio and White	"Key Men" Quartet
2:30	Howard Barlow's Orch.	sketch: Carlos Salzedo;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	"Little Theater of Music"
2:45	LaPrade travelogue; organ	Rufe Davis; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Melody Moments"
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	Address, "Current Events"
3:15	Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30	cert, Carlos Chavez, con-	Lee Sullivan; quartet; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45	ductor; Deems Taylor, pro-	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00	gram commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30	Symphony Orchestra con-	"Sunday Players"; sketch	"Music Camera"; Willie	Vocal-instrumental recital
4:45	cert, Carlos Chavez, cond.	"Sunday Players"; sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Contest program
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"Jesse James"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15	Austin; orchestra	"California Concert"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"Jesse James"
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; Frances Kessler, vio-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	linist; pianist	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Cosmopolitans; quintet
7:30	Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	"Music for Today"; soloists;
7:45	Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalist	popular orchestra
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	"Women on the Warpath";	"Do You Want to Be an	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:15	Pasternack Orchestra	dramatizations of the	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Leslie How-	achievements of noted	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45	ard; soloists; orchestra	women of history	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour:	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:15	Lotte Lehmann, soprano;	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:30	symphony orchestra, Vic-	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	"Curtain Time"; soloist; piano
9:45	tor Kolar, conductor	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music; soloists; orchestra	duo; orchestra
10:00	"Community Sing"; Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Igor	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Carol Weymann, soprano	Stravinsky, conductor; Sam-	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30	and Hare	"Romance of '76"; American	uel Dushkin, violinist; Art	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45	Kaltenborn Comments	Revolution drama	of Musical Russia chorus	20th Century Serenade

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Wallflower"; dramatization and music.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone in "Brewster's Millions."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rendezvous"; symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WAAB (WOR —Mutual), Farley Day program: addresses, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, James A. Farley; Lawrence Tibbett, Helen Jepson, soloists.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National) Veterans of Foreign Wars "Hello, America" program: speakers; orchestras.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

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Power Market Held to Warrant Quoddy's Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 13—Practically all the power that the Passamaquoddy tidal development might have supplied was sold, Dexter P. Cooper, hydroelectric engineer lately connected with the project, declared in a recent address before the Contributor's Club in the Little Theater of the University of Maine. In view of this ready use for its promised output, he offered the opinion that the enterprise would some day come back to activity.

"People are giving a great deal of thought to Quoddy now," he said, in answer to a question on the prospects of continuation; "but I really don't know just what is being done. Personally, I think that the work will again be undertaken."

Mr. Cooper pointed out, too, that President Roosevelt on his visit to Eastport last year, gave assurance that the project would be resumed.

Discussing his experience in the effort to find buyers for the power to be furnished by the development, Mr. Cooper said that in six months he had found markets for nearly the entire estimated production. But, he added, some of the companies interested had now moved their plants close to other sources of cheap power, mentioning the TVA as one of them.

"A friend of mine who would have located here," he said, "is now spending $4,000,000 in construction of a chemical plant which will use TVA power."

Prospective purchasers of power, he pointed out, have five considerations in view—They must have abundant power available, cheap power, equitable value of land, no rise of taxes to an exorbitant extent, and low freight rates.

Abundant and cheap power was expected from the Quoddy project, Mr. Cooper continued, and a bill could have been passed protecting large-scale power purchasers from exploitation in the purchase of land and the payment of taxes. Freight rates need not have been any barrier, he declared, because of the possibility of using the St. Lawrence waterway to the west, and of direct ocean transportation to Atlantic coast ports, Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Cooper quoted Arthur Brisbane's comment:

"When Passamaquoddy is built, it will be the greatest scientific achievement since the application of steam power."

American Hosiery Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase Coale, president of American Hosiery Co., told stockholders at their annual meeting at New Britain, Conn., 1936 sales of the company rose 22.5 per cent over 1935, and unfilled orders January 1, 1937, were substantially greater than a year ago.

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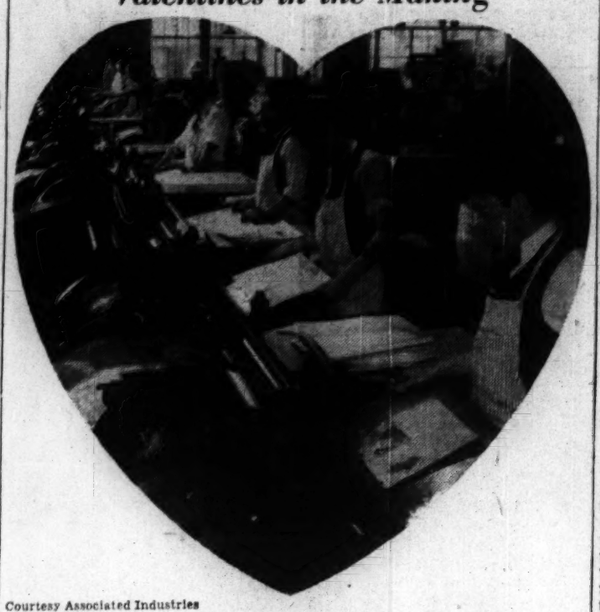
Valentines in the Making



Courtesy Associated Industries

Battery of Die-Cutting Presses in Rust Craft Workshop

He Needed Only Six Valentines For the 'Only Girl I Ever Loved'

While Valentine greeting cards fill the windows and counters of stationery shops today, Boston's principal greeting card factory is not manufacturing valentines, nor has it been doing so for several months.

The work of printing big red hearts, cupids and sentimental verses was completed months in advance at the Rust Brothers' factory, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts discloses today, and poets and printers are working now on cards for next Christmas and New Year's Day.

That's the way they have to plan ahead in big businesses of this kind—forecasting the public's taste for printed messages of friendliness and cheer just as the motor car industry forecosts the taste for streamlined multi-horsepowered automobiles.

Out of 36,000 verses submitted a year, the manufacturer picks the 4000 best and prints them far in advance—even if most customers do wait until the week before Christmas to buy them!

In choosing the design and verses to be used, the manufacturer must not hesitate like the customer in Elkhart, Ind., the Associated Industries pointed out. Examining a large assortment of Valentines, the prospective purchaser was indecisive.

"Here's one with a fine sentiment," suggested a saleswoman. "It reads: 'To the Only Girl I Ever Loved.'"

"Fine!" replied the customer, pleased at last. "Give me six of them!"

Since the Rust brothers opened their first shop here in 1913, the Valentine business not only has grown by leaps and bounds but has changed greatly in editorial content.

It is estimated that between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 will have been spent in the United States this year for the privilege of sending valentines, tricked out in lace paper and flowery garlands.

In a current exhibit at the Museum of the City of New York, one may see what respectful valentines were sent a few decades ago. Look at this one, for instance:

Oh quickly, loved one, name the day,
When I may call thee mine:
And we to church will haste away,
My charming Valentine!

"In the old days," explained an energetic young man in a wholesale greeting card house, "the young gentlemen who sent valentines used to use very flowery words and you could guess who sent them; but nowadays all the verses have a realistic approach. Also, nobody is afraid to send a valentine that comes right out and says, 'I love you' on it."

But the business of getting the cards around to stores and newsstands, it appears, is not all roses and forget-me-nots. Since Valentine's Day comes so soon after Christmas, tired dealers wait until the last minutes to order their cards, wholesale men complain. And the flood in Cincinnati held up last-minute shipments from a factory there, he added.

Social Security

(Continued from Page 9)

now unemployed are applying through local post offices at the rate of more than 2000 a day for an account number, to be used wherever and whenever they land a job between now and their sixty-fifth birthday.

With unemployment compensation laws operating in all six New England states, the board is making federal grants for expenses of the state commissions, he said. The board has also certified its approval of these state plans to the Treasury Department, so that employers of eight or more persons may take credit up to 90 per cent against the Title IX tax for their contributions to the state unemployment compensation funds for 1936. This means that taxes estimated at nearly $20,000,000 for 1936 will be deposited for insurance of 1,834,000 workers against loss of income during unemployment, beginning in 1938.

Public assistance activities have expanded rapidly as a result of the availability of federal funds, Mr. Pearson explained. Such grants to the New England States for public assistance amounted to $7,752,000 in the calendar year of 1936. Old-age assistance laws have been approved in all six States. In 1936, the board approved grants totaling $6,494,000 for aid to the needy aged, supplemented by an almost equal amount from the States. For 1937, the federal grants will be increased, since they will cover the full year and will be based on assistance to a larger number.

Aid to the needy blind is supplemented by federal funds, except in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Almost $250,000 was granted to supplement state funds providing and administering this direct aid.

"Mothers' aid," as it is commonly known, is financed on the basis of $2 of state or local funds to $1 of federal money, up to a total of $18 a month for the first eligible child and $12 a month for each additional child in the same family. Just over $1,000,000 was contributed under this program to four states.

Programs are functioning in all six states in co-operation with the U. S. Public Health Services. A program for vocational rehabilitation is being carried on in co-operation with the U. S. Office of Education.

Price for Car $1, Claimed 'Lowest'

By the Associated Press

Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 13

State Representative Ira C. Ward claimed today to own the State's least costly automobile.

Head of the Plymouth forest fire warden's department for 22 years until he resigned Monday, Mr. Ward bought the car he had used in his work from the town selectmen last night.

The price was $1.

Piers

(Continued from Page 9)

ment is seasonal and unusually large this year.

Influx of Grain

Another source of difficulty is the influx of grain, due to the curtailed acreage program of the Government and the drought of the past two summers in the grain belts of the Middle West. Boston has facilities for discharging bulk grain at only one pier. Huge "vacuum sweepers" suck up the grain and convey it to elevators or to waiting freight cars. Nearly 1,500,000 bushels are nearing port, due to arrive within a few days. One ship is now at the pier, discharging 201,000 bushels of Argentine corn. Another, the Pennington Court, with 327,559 bushels aboard, is riding at anchor off East Boston flats, awaiting a turn at the discharging pier. The Kurdistan, with a record cargo for Boston of 341,259 bushels, is due tomorrow. The Tower Crown, with 300,000 bushels, is due in a few days, as is the Oakdene with 320,000 bushels, all Argentine corn.

Ten days is the average time required for discharging a full cargo, so that the final boat of the group to arrive will have to wait until April for a turn at the pier, unless agents divert it to some other port.

"Floating" Elevators Urged

The Foreign Commerce Club's port facilities committee has made a study of the situation and recommends that floating grain elevators with automatic apparatus to suck up bulk grain, be "imported" to handle the cargoes here rather than permit them to go to other ports. These floating grain elevators can discharge boats that are in the stream or at a pier; and the proposal is being given consideration by port interests today.

In addition to wool and grain, however, the items nearing port on the big fleet due over the week end include products of nearly all countries of the world. Coal from Russia and Scotland; sugar from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Dominica and Peru; pig iron, burlaps, rubber and shellac from India; sisal, spices, tapioca and rubber from the Indies; cocoa beans from Africa and Trinidad; hides and skins from South America, Australia and Europe; woodpulp, steel, granite from Scandinavian countries; cement, glass, chemicals from Belgium; bananas from Central America; fuel oil from Venezuela, Mexico and Texas; cotton from Egypt; frozen swordfish, rags, toys, porcelain and rayon from Japan; coconut oil from the Philippines, and leather, cotton waste, linens, and paper stock from Great Britain are all listed on the manifests of ships nearing Boston today.

Fritz Lang Film Studies Problem Of Ex-Convicts

The Arts in Boston

Rarely do we encounter a motion picture which possesses so many cinematic virtues as "You Only Live Once," Fritz Lang's second American film, which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday. The film is fast-paced, relates a simple, vivid fable photographed with remarkable artistry and raises a strong cry against the intolerance of society toward an ex-convict.

Mr. Lang is far too shrewd a director, however, to sacrifice for obvious ax-grinding the tragic drama about a girl who marries a youthful ex-convict and perishes with him after all efforts for reform have proved futile. Implicit in the story itself is the desperateness, the helplessness of the situation. Of the numerous memorable points in "You Only Live Once," the most tragically ironic episode — and therefore the most powerful—occurs when the youth, who is escaping from prison, shoots down the courageous priest whose message of pardon the boy takes for a ruse.

The poignancy of the story is intensified by the perfectly natural portrayals of the two principals, Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sidney. They are ably supported by Barton MacLane, Jean Dixon, William Gargan and others. "You Only Live Once" is a triumph for all concerned.

Upon learning that both a sad and a happy ending were manufactured for "Beloved Enemy"—the second film foray in as many weeks into Irish rebellions—we were particularly interested to discover which fade-out would be presented locally. Apparently the proprietors of the Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters decided that Boston couldn't take it, for the final clinch discloses handsome Brian Aherne assuring beautiful Merle Oberon that he is not going to pass on—that "Irishmen never do what's expected of them." Amusing, not to say reassuring, as it may be, this is not the logical ending.

Mr. Aherne, you see, is the leader of the rebels. He falls in love with Miss Oberon, daughter of the English ambassador of peace, Henry Stephenson. When Mr. Aherne signs a peace pact in London, his more fanatical associates cry "Cherchez la femme," acuse him of treason and order him shot. That Mr. Aherne (with the aid of a soft-hearted exhibitor) foils them in the Boston ending, fails to alter, the fact that "Beloved Enemy" has some strong recommendations. Not the least of these are the beautifully played love scenes and the highly literate screen play by John Balderston, Rose Franken and William Brown Meloney. "Beloved Enemy" is worthy of the Samuel Goldwyn banner under which it was produced. Karen Morley, Jerome Cowan, David Niven, Donald Crisp and a boy named Ra Hould are among those who move convincingly about the war torn scenery.

The companion film, "Women of Glamour" with Virginia Bruce, Melvyn Douglas, Reginald Denny and others, is a frank and sometimes amusing tale of an idealistic artist who rescues, reforms and marries a tough chorus girl. It is not so entertaining as the new Silly Symphony, which introduces Bobo, a charming baby elephant.

"King of Hockey," at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters, puts the rise-fall-rise athlete yarn on skates, and is not so exciting as the title would indicate. Dick Purcell, Anne Nagel, Marie Wilson, Wayne Morris and George E. Stone are in the cast. The main feature is "Maid of Salem," previously reviewed in these columns.

J. D. B.

Oliver Chaffee

Those who are interested in the independent and inventive efforts of the Provincetown artists will be attracted by the current exhibition at Harley Perkins's Gallery, 104 Revere street. It consists of a group of oils and water colors by Oliver Chaffee. The oils are of earlier date than the aquarelles.

The most recent efforts of Mr. Chaffee show a tendency toward a quite personal idiom. While his former pictures may be classified with the main and more vigorous trend of modern French art, years seem to make him more curious about visual things. The same plants and flowers, the same insects and odds-and-ends take on character, deepen in significance under his hand, by the peculiar quality of a color, the ingenious placing of a motive. Mr. Chaffee's decorative sense seems to be evolving in the manner of the calligraphic designers of Persia or the textile decorators of the Near East. The idea lies somewhere between fact and fancy; it is fashioned, moderated, qualified by an exploring, cultivated imagination. Mr. Chaffee's still-life pieces make us think that he feels a nostalgia for times when craft was not mechanized, when artists were not under pressure of time, under urgency of untutored, popular demand. To us, it seems that such temperaments as his are invaluable in this age.

Copley Society

An exhibition of particular attractiveness enlivens the dignified walls of the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth avenue. Edgar T. P. Walker presents some water colors made in the direct line of good New England tradition. Scenes of the countryside, snowy stretches, panoramas of Boston furnish the subject matter. Mr. Walker, interested in applying color systematically—he was once associated with Dr. Ross at Harvard—manages to paint as though he were free of any restraint. He uses brush strokes sparingly, but makes up with clear bright color. Some will think of Macknight's clean, spare, brightly hued palette in looking at Mr. Walker's aquarelles. Certainly they give the visitor a feeling of freshness and spontaneity.

D. A.

Maine 'Breaks the News' to Garner

© Harris & Ewing

Vice-President Receives Protest Against Supreme Court Plan

J. Frederick Burns, President of Maine Senate — George E. Hill, Speaker of Maine House of Representatives — John N. Garner, Vice-President of the United States

New Deal Gates Opened Wide As Maine 'Enemy' Marches In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — The deputation from the Maine Legislature—here to present a memorial of protest against President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal—has been agreeably surprised at its pleasant reception in new-deal circles. Among regular Republicans the reception has been a bit cooler, for the G. O. P. here had wished to remain one step behind insurgent Democrats in the Supreme Court fight.

The Pine Tree staters figured that their coming might be taken in a hostile sense by the Admiinstration, dominating Washington. They anticipated a grim struggle in presenting their memorial of remonstrance, and made plans to stay here for several days, battering—as it were—against the walls of Washington.

But the gates opened without a struggle. Presenting themselves at the office of Vice-President John Nance Garner, the Maine delegates found themselves welcomed almost with open arms. "Come right in, boys!" was the essence of the genial Vice-President's greeting. It was almost as if the New Dealers were rejoicing at this type of opposition.

Although the Maine delegates advanced upon the disarming vice-president with grimly set jaws and serious expressions, they were warmly shaken by the hands, their memorial eagerly seized, and every effort to put them at their ease was made.

Afterward, State Senator John E. Willey of South Portland said: "We were most graciously received by the vice-president. He could not have been more courteous. He assured us that in view of our having made the trip from Maine, the resolution would be read, although the resolution from Texas was simply referred to the judiciary committee."

Others of the delegation were congratulating themselves on their successful missions.

Democrats were, however, more quietly pleased at this little incident. Naturally, the New Dealers are subordinating the memorial from Texas, and front-paging that from Maine. It is their hope to put the Supreme Court question on a partisan basis, lining up Republicans against, and thus perhaps coaxing more Democrats to favor the plan. The deputation from Maine is almost the only lucky accident that these New Deal strategists have enjoyed.

Vermont Legislature

for three years and the missing funds were "charged off" against the bank's surplus. Mr. Bloomer explained that "removal might check irregular practices or bring them to light."

"Sky-Line Parkway"

Indication that this legislature is no different than that of 1935, which turned down a proposed $10,000,000 federal "sky-line parkway," is seen in a controversy over a bill introduced under which the federal government may acquire lands through the state forester. This measure is an attempt to take advantage of the Fulmer act recently passed by Congress.

The House committee on conservation and development initiated a report on its own responsibility declaring members felt that the legislators were not informed "as to the details of the proposed measure and its far-reaching consequences."

In effect, the Vermont bill is an enabling act whereby the state may acquire lands for use as state forests as provided by the so-called Fulmer act. With but few strings attached, it gives the state forester, with approval of the governor, the power to purchase lands in the name of the state and enter into agreements with the federal government for acquiring by lease, purchase or otherwise.

Governor Aiken in his inaugural address suggested that a study of the provisions of the Fulmer act should be made. This independent move of the committee on conservation and development has tossed the whole matter into a heated controversy.

Child Labor Bill

The farmer-controlled House is running true to form in opposition to the federal child labor amendment. Two years ago the amendment polled only seven votes out of 248 in the House. The amendment is expected to be introduced in the Senate for ratification. Its passage there will be stormy, and if it gets to the House every indication is that it will be defeated by a heavy majority, although nearly every organization in the state, except the Farm Bureau and Grange, have gone on record in favor of ratification. A bill aimed to bar products of child labor from sale in the state, however, has some hope of passage and has been endorsed by Governor Aiken.

Daylight Saving

Opposition of Vermont's rural population to daylight saving took tangible form in the House Thursday when by a rising vote of 103 to 97 it enacted a bill prohibiting use of daylight saving time "within the borders of the state." Senators indicated the bill would be killed when it came before that body because it was impossible to enforce.

Fair Practices

Heated controversy is raging over a "fair practices" bill and a public hearing on Wednesday brought opponents and proponents from all parts of the State. Indications point to a favorable committee report, but opinion is divided on the subject in both houses.

Another controversial measure is a bill to force a plaintiff to pay close jail costs. This measure grew out of the detention of Edmund Mingo in Rutland county jail for nearly two years in the attempt to recover a $350 judgment. The bill would shift the cost of keeping such a prisoner to the plaintiff in the case instead of being a burden on the town. "Antiquated and ruthless," Representative John Gordon of Barre, termed the present law which permits jailing for debts and judgments in civil suits. Those favoring the measure say it will stop the practice of imprisoning for debt.

Sunday Observance

Perennially, an attempt is made to make Sunday observance optional with towns and cities. A bill, introduced by Representative Byron Robinson of Rockingham has renewed the controversy between the supporters of the "open" and "closed" Sunday. A public hearing has been set for next Tuesday evening in Hall of Representatives. The bill would permit sports for which admission is paid after 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday and entertainments after 6 o'clock in the evening, in towns and cities so voting. Although the bill legalizing Sunday hunting seems assured of enactment, veteran state house observers say there is little chance of passage for the Robinson bill.

Auto Registration

A bill "pegging" the price of automobile registration at $18 and having the support of the State Department of Motor Vehicles seems assured of passage in spite of some flurries of opposition expected to arise in the House. Vermont now has a sliding scale of eight classifications, based on weight of passenger vehicles. These registration costs run from $14 on model T Fords to $35 on larger types of cars. A slight loss in revenue is expected under the flat rate bill, but proponents of the measure point to the trend toward lighter cars in the two popular car classifications as a menace to future revenue from this source. A flat rate of $18, they point out, will assure the State of a stable revenue from registrations.

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Maine Is Warned Of Competition In Japanese Scallops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASTON, Maine., Feb. 13—Excellent quality frozen scallops are being shipped from large beds lately discovered on Japanese shores and supplied to Atlantic coast markets at $1.50 a gallon, compared to $2.25 for those shipped from Maine, Commissioner Rodney E. Feyler of the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries declared recently.

The Japanese scallops are carefully graded for size and are shipped in attractive packages, Mr. Feyler pointed out.

"This Japanese progressiveness is a danger signal for our fisheries and a splendid example of why the State of Maine should provide funds for promoting its seafoods," he stated "It is the grading and packaging that helps put them over."

Colby Receives $75,000 Gift For Roberts Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 13—A gift of $75,000 toward the $300,000 fund being raised by Colby College alumni for a union building to be erected in memory of Arthur J. Roberts, president of the college from 1908 to 1927, has been made by Merton L. Miller of Los Angeles, a classmate of the former president.

In addition to this gift, which came before any general solicitation for the fund had been started, according to Franklin Winslow Johnson, present president of Colby, Mr. Miller is pledged to erect an academic building on the new Mayflower Hill campus.

The Roberts Memorial Union will provide dining quarters, recreational rooms and an infirmary for men students.

Mr. Miller has achieved distinction in both academic and financial fields since graduating from Colby in 1890. For some years he was connected with the University of Chicago, serving as a faculty member in its anthropological museum, among other things. Later he became associated with the Bureau of Science in Manila and with the International Banking Association in the Philippines and Japan.

Just arrived from abroad

the SWISS SANDAL
Starting its 9th season of popularity—the famous Swiss sandal with the rocker bottom last that gives unexcelled comfort. A marvelous "all purpose" shoe with trim lines and cooling cut-outs. In black, brown, beige, blue and white calfskin. Hurry, while we have complete sizes!
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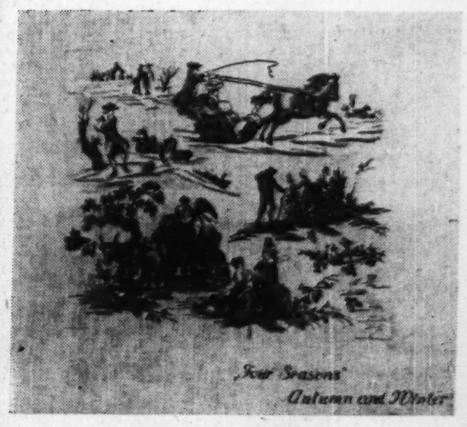
Four Seasons" Autumn and Winter
OUR OWN
Imported Needlepoint
$8.50 to $250.
The cream of Viennese and Belgian pieces! Exquisitely patterned grospoint and petit-point wall hangings, bell pulls, foot stool covers, and other decorative but useful bits. All done in subtle and beautiful colors . . . and many of them complete with wool for finishing! Make lovely "personal" gifts, and are interesting and pleasant to do! And we doubt that you'll find a grander collection than ours!
• Matching Chair Seats and Backs
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ART EMBROIDERY—FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Most Interesting B. A. A. Track and Field Meet Scheduled at Garden Tonight

Star Field Draws a Record Crowd

Marks to Shoot at Tonight

Major Briggs 50-Yard Dash
Indoor Record—5⅕s. by J. G. Loomis, 1916.

45-Yard High Hurdles
Indoor Record—5⅘s. by E. M. Wells, 1927 and by J. S. Collier, 1928.

Hollis 600-Yard Run
Indoor Record—1m. 11.3s. by C. C. Hornbostel, 1935.

Lapham 1000-Yard Run
Indoor Record—2m. 10.1s. by G. C. Cunningham, 1935.

Hunter Mile Run
Indoor Record—4m. 8.4s. by G. C. Cunningham, 1934.

Billings Two-Mile Run
Indoor Record—8m. 58⅕s. by Paavo Nurmi, 1925.

Running High Jump
Indoor Record—6ft. 6⅛in. by Cornelius Johnson and Ed Burke, 1936.

Pole Vault
Indoor Record—14ft. 4in. by Keith S. Brown, 1934.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No amount of persuasion can keep the bona fide track and field fan away from the Boston Garden tonight. Unless, perchance a ticket is not obtainable, and that situation is not beyond becoming a reality. The demand for choice seats, and the almost frantic beseeching for any sort of admission, exceeds all precedent.

Not only has the sport public of Boston awakened from the lethargy of recent years, but the promotional genius of the city has answered the clamor of the sport fan with the best attractions available. Bostonians know their athletics and are supporting worth while offerings.

With a finger on the pulse of the sport public, George V. Brown and Thomas J. Kanaly have acted wisely in booking the most expensive and interesting B. A. A. indoor track and field meet ever held in Boston. Olympic, national, international and sectional champions—not to mention record holders—have been summoned for parade here tonight.

New Records Already

Having gathered such an array of leading figures it is not surprising that Manager Kanaly confidently predicts new records. Already the demand of spectators for the right to get into the Garden creates a new record. The cost of the show adds another new record and the actual attendance will complete a third new mark before the assault on indoor track and field times and distances begin.

Following custom the opening of the 25 events, including heats through finals and relays, will be for the Maj. Frank Briggs Trophy, a 50-yard dash. Some 24 athletes aspire to the honor and acclaim of taking this sprint of which the outstanding are Sam Stoller of Michigan, Ed O'Sullivan of the New York Curb, Marty Glickman of Syracuse, Ben Johnson of Columbia and Eulace Peacock of Temple University, all topnotchers, to mention only a few.

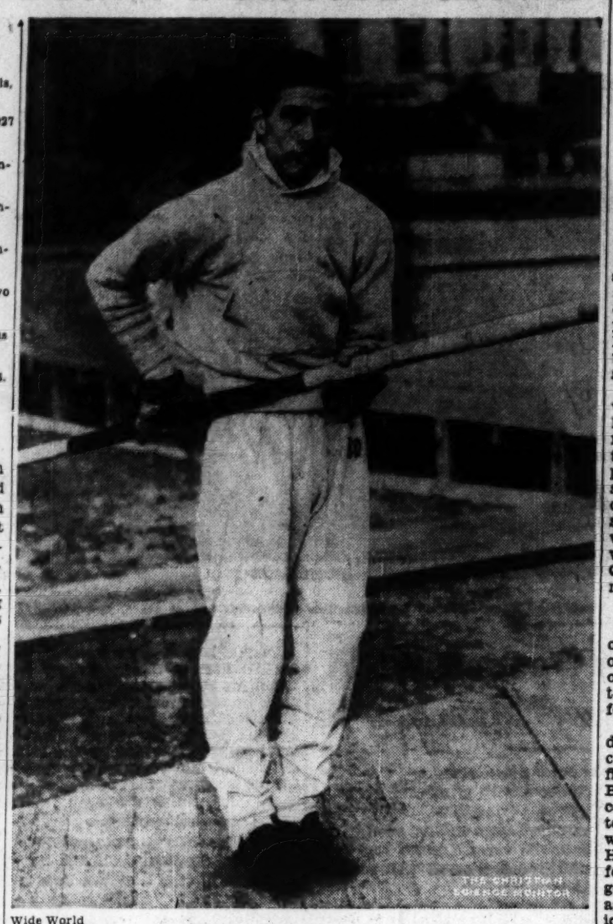
Advance performances this season would indicate little chance of the old mark of 5 1-5s. established by J. G. Loomis back in 1916, going by the board tonight.

Good Hurdles Field

In the 45-yard hurdles the field is headed by such timber toppers as Sam Allen of Oklahoma (who fell in the recent Prout Games), J. M. Donovan, Dartmouth satellite (who won the Prout hurdles), Bill Schmidt of Harvard, and others. But here again the indoor mark of 5 4-5s. made by Monty Wells in 1927 and tied by John Collier the following year do not seem endangered.

After intermittent relays the Hollis 600-yard run will bring together four speedsters in Charlie Beetham of Ohio State, Ed Fitch from far-off Los Angeles, Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse and Jimmy Herbert from New York. All well known performers now and all gunning for that indoor mark of 1m. 11.3s. set by Charlie Hornbostel, the former Indiana flash, in 1935. Eddie O'Brien won last year in 4.6s. slower than Hornbostel's time.

In the Millrose games last week Herbert walked off with the 600 honors in the time of 1m. 12.6s., with O'Brien and Beetham placing second and third, only a fraction over a second more than Hornbostel's record time.



Wide World

Sueo Ohe
Japanese Vaulter Competing With American Stars

Action in 1000

Plenty of action should occur in the Lapham 1000, with Bill Ray, winner of the distance in the Millrose games in 2m. 14.4s., topping the list. He should be pressed by Elroy Robinson of the Olympic Club, California, Lou Burns of Manhattan and possibly Beetham, depending upon whether the latter concentrates on the 600 or 1000. They have a great mark to work on, 2m. 10.1s., made by Glenn Cunningham in 1935.

The feature of the evening, of course, will be the much-coveted George L. Hunter mile, won last year by Gene Venzke, now of the New York A. C. and then a Penn athlete, in the time of 4m. 14.4s. Since Cunningham and Don Lash, mid-westerner, along with Arthur Clarke, Canadian national mile champion, are in the field, 4m. 14.4s. may be slow. In the Prout games Cunningham did 4m. 11.9s. and, if properly pushed, at least three of this field may better this time, but Cunningham's own indoor record of 4m. 8.4s., made in 1934, will take some genuine flying.

A large field, gathered from varied points of the nation, will toe the mark for the Billings two-mile. Included in the field will be the international luminary, Miklos Szabo, Hungarian champion, who aspires to the mark of 8m. 58 1-5s., set by the crack Finnish runner, Paavo Nurmi, in 1925. The European star will have plenty of chance to run, because Norman Bright, national indoor 5000-meter champion from California; Don Lash, brilliant outdoor two-miler; the Rideout twins, Blaine and Wayne, from Denton, Texas; Ray Sears and Joe McCluskey offer plenty of pacers and pushers, so to speak.

Record High Jump

New records could easily crop up in the high jump with Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College, and Dave Albritton, Ohio State, first- and second-place winners in the 1936 Olympics and co-holders of the world's outdoor record of 6 ft. 9¾ in., facing such performers as Mel Walker, teammate of Albritton and two easterners, Albert Threadgill of Temple and Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan College.

Another international and Olympic champion features the meet with Sueo Ohe of Japan in the pole vault. He bettered the indoor mark of Keith Brown's 14ft. 4in. several times out of doors and came within an inch of it in his first indoor meet last Saturday in New York. If he should fade a little, there is no reason not to expect that Earle Meadows, the Olympic champion; George Varoff, the world outdoor record holder, or Bill Harding of Yale will not do so.

Along with these special feature events and promise of a thrilling schedule of relays including Harvard, Yale, Ohio State, Boston College, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Manhattan, New York University, Cornell and others too numerous to list, the thousands to attend are due for a succession of thrills from beginning to end.

It looks like the greatest meet the B. A. A. has ever staged.

McGill Sextet Wins Over Toronto

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	64	13	16
Toronto	5	3	42	25	10
Harvard	5	0	32	12	10
Queen's	4	5	34	38	8
Montreal	3	4	21	22	6
Yale	2	4	12	39	4
Dartmouth	0	5	9	32	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Feb. 12
McGill 7, Toronto 3.

Games Today
Harvard at Princeton.
Yale at Dartmouth.
Toronto at Montreal.

McGill University's powerful hockey six swept nearer the championship of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League last night by defeating one of its most dangerous foes, University of Toronto, 7 to 3. This was the second time within a week that the Montreal Redmen turned back the Toronto sextet. McGill's first victory was by the score of 6 to 3.

Textile Quintet Guest of Huskies

Lineup at Y Tonight

Northeastern		Lowell Textile
Almstrom, lf		rg, Kelakos
Malkowski, rf		lg, Ploubides
Meehan, c		c, Douksewicz
Rice, lg		rf, Gianaris
Connolly, rg		lf, Bassett

Lowell Textile, seeking revenge for an unexpected upset at the hands of the Huskies last year, will present a revamped lineup tonight at the Y. M. C. A. when it faces the Northeastern varsity hoop team. In the preliminary game, the undefeated Northeastern freshman quintet will seek its tenth straight victory, with Babson Institute of Wellesley providing the opposition.

Harvard Tank Men Sink Columbia Mermen, 53-22

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—A well-balanced Harvard swimming team took seven of nine firsts yesterday to defeat Columbia 53 to 22 in a dual meet.

Charles Hutter, Harvard's Olympic performer, was the outstanding member of the squad, taking the 50-yard freestyle in 23.8s., and adding the 100 in 52.8s.

Black Hawks Lose Brydson

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks will meet the Boston Bruins tomorrow night without the services of Glen Brydson, center ice, who was injured on Thursday against the New York Rangers. Chicago is fighting to overtake Boston, third-place club in the American section of the National Hockey League, for a Stanley Cup playoff berth. Two youngsters, who have been working out with the team, Bun La Prarie of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Milton Brink of Eveleth, Minn., will be in uniform for the Bruin contest.

Jordan Free To Make Deal With Any Other Club

By Edwin Ramill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is very apparent on this fine February morning that Buck Jordan's future in big league baseball is decidedly questionable. In fact, unless the Boston Bees' 1936 first baseman is willing to sign a new contract at President Bob Quinn's figure—and Jordan's demands are now a country mile beyond Bob's offer—young Elbie Fletcher of Milton and Buffalo will have sole possession of the initial bag at St. Petersburg starting Feb. 23.

Quinn, a cold business man with very definite ideas of how a major league club should be run, seldom rises above his quiet manner. But today the Bees' prexy insists emphatically that Jordan's demand is so unreasonable that the returned contract will remain in his Beehive safe until temperamental Buck writes or wires notification of his willingness to accept original terms. Quinn states positively that the next move is up to Jordan.

May Make Trade

Immediately following the arrival of Jordan's contract in the Boston office, Bob Quinn informed the holdout by letter than he is at liberty to make a deal with any other club for his services.

"I told him," said Quinn yesterday, "that if he could induce any club to give us a half decent infielder in return, we'll let him go. But I doubt if he'll have any success. We've been trying all winter to trade him, and when I asked waivers, not one team held him up. He's been getting top salary for four years and has had only one good one in that time. I can't imagine where he gets those fabulous ideas of his value. And furthermore," added Bob, "I don't care."

Jordan is a good hitter. He led the Bees in batting last season and played a hustling game around first base. But he is a "poke" hitter, not one to drive in many runs, and he is just a so-so fielder. Considering the fact that Fletcher, one of the outstanding young players in minor league baseball last season, is waiting to make his most serious and possibly his final bid for the regular first base assignment on the Bees, Jordan's attitude is indeed unwise. When every club in the league passes up waivers on a player, that man is hardly in a position to make exorbitant salary demands.

"Break" for Fletcher

Jordan's differences with the club may develop into a great "break" for Fletcher. The Bees have optioned Elbie to the minors three times, and this year must either retain him or release him outright. If Jordan doesn't sign soon, the Milton boy will have first base to himself at training camp. And if he approaches the batting form he attained last year in the International League, no first sacker in the circuit could push him out of the Boston lineup. As a fielder, Elbie is one of the best.

The Bees may play an exhibition game with Holy Cross on April 20, Bob Quinn said yesterday. As the Swarm opens its National League campaign on April 19 with two games, one day in advance of the rest of the circuit, the following afternoon is now open. Quinn would like to meet the Worcester boys, who always have one of the strongest college nines in the country.

Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announces that Oscar Melillo's signed contract has reached Fenway Park. That leaves 10 'Sox still unsigned—Grove, Ostermueller, Russell, Walberg, Wilson, Dahlgren, Foxx, Kroner, McNair and Cramer.

At the same time, the Red Sox general manager informed the press that Walter Ripley, the right-handed pitcher from Mansfield, Mass., and Arthur Maham, the left-handed first baseman from Somerville, will spend the 1937 season with Hazleton in the New York-Pennsylvania League.

The Red Sox will probably take 14 pitchers, seven infielders, four catchers and five outfielders to their Sarasota training camp. This list does not include Babe Dahlgren and Aubrey Graham, whose names appear on the current roster. The club is making sustained efforts to trade the former, who is a holdout, while Graham will gain infield experience with some minor league outfit, to be be decided when Billy Evans arrives in town.

Evans, incidentally, should reach here within a week or 10 days. The manager of all minor league connections of the Red Sox will conduct a training camp at Little Rock, possibly starting the second week in March, for the many young prospects owned by Boston's American League organization.

Both Collins and Quinn stand firm on the rule that no player shall don a uniform in training camp until he has signed a contract.

Jack Onslow, Bee scout and one of the best in the business, maintains that New England is loaded with talented young ball players. "There are as many good players in this section," opines Jack, "as in any district in the South or West. We are finding plenty of them."

Hub Events

Tonight

Track Meet—B. A. A. Games, Garden, 8.
Hockey—Boston College vs. Boston University, Arena, 8:15.
Basketball—Princeton at Harvard, 8:45.
Polo—Commonwealth Armory, 8.

Harvard vs. Princeton

Harvard's varsity basketball team will play its second Eastern Intercollegiate League game this week at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tonight meeting Princeton in the feature game of a doubleheader at 8:45 p. m. Preceding the varsity match, the Harvard freshman team will play St. George's School.

Hub Skaters Fly to Championships

By a Staff Photographer

James L. Madden, Grace Madden and Roger F. Turner
They Took Off From the East Boston Airport for Chicago, Where the United States Title Events Are in Progress Today. Madden and His Sister Are Competing in the Senior Pairs Division. Turner Will Skate in the Same Division With Polly Blodgett, Another Boston Entrant

Joan Tozzer, Boston Skater, Wins Junior Title; Maribel Vinson Leading Rivals

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Robin Lee, 17-year-old St. Paul, Minn., youth, had a flying start today toward a successful defense of his United States men's figure skating championship.

Performing brilliantly yesterday when he was awarded several near-perfect scores by the judges, Lee was a heavy favorite to clinch the title in tonight's finals. Erle Reiter of New York, runner-up last year, was in second place, with William Nagle of New York holding third.

Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston, eight times women's senior queen, was leading Polly Blodgett of Boston and Katherine Durbrow of New York.

Oliver Haupt, 16, of St. Louis, who just missed a place on last year's Olympic team, won the United States junior title yesterday, with second place going to Eugene Turner of Los Angeles and third to Gene Reichel of Minneapolis.

Joan Tozzer of Boston won the junior women's title. Francis Johnson of Minneapolis and Jane Vaughan of Philadelphia placed second and third, respectively.

The women's novice title went to Marcia Zieget of Philadelphia, with Dorothy Snell, St. Paul, placing second, and Shirley Bowman, St. Paul, third. Robert Scott of Oakland, Calif., won the men's novice championship. Michael Driscoll of Boston was second and Arthur Vaughan of Philadelphia third.

Judges said all point scores would be announced tonight.

B. U. and Eagle Hockey Teams Meet Tonight

Boston University's hockey team has a score to settle with Boston College when these two meet on Arena ice tonight in a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game. The Eagles edged the Terriers, 6-5, several weeks ago in a thrilling overtime affair. This victory for the B. C. puck chasers put them on the top of the league ladder with Northeastern and knocked the B. U. sextet into second place. Earlier in the season Northeastern and Boston College played a 1-to-1 tie.

Coach Wayland Vaughn's team will be out there tonight to avenge that defeat. It is no secret that the Terriers have been pointing for this game. During the past few practice sessions Vaughn has been trying several combinations on his forward lines in an attempt to put together the strongest possible units.

The answer to his problem was solved in yesterday's practice session when Albie Woodward, veteran wing on last year's team, returned to the fold after missing the first half of the season. Vaughn immediately put him on the first line with Capt. Russ Lynch at center ice and Jerry Desrosiers on the right wing flank. George Hoar and the hard-checking Veto Neviackis will be on defense with Bob Colburn in the net.

The Terriers' second line will be made up of Harry Cleverly and Fred Kelleher on the wings centered by Joe O'Sullivan while B. U.'s third wave will consist of James Fagerland and Carl Engberg on the wings and Dick Dow at center. Carlton Chandler is the alternate defenseman.

With Woodward's return it made it possible for Vaughn to compose a third line, something the Terriers have been badly in need of this season. "It will give our boys a longer rest between playing time," Vaughn pointed out, "and should strengthen our game. The boys will be able to play at a faster clip while they are in there."

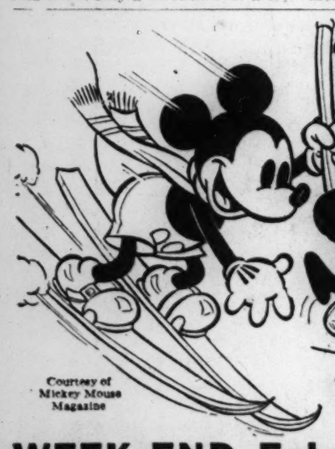
If B. U. can beat the Eagles tonight they will go into a triple tie for first place in the league standing. A play-off of some kind will be necessary. But, if this is to be the case, it will cause somewhat of a problem. The Terriers are not scheduled to play Northeastern and it isn't very likely that they will if a tie in the league standing simmers down to these two schools.

The game tonight should be a close, hard-fought affair. When these two teams meet, no matter what the sport may be, pre-game predictions are almost useless.

The Terriers have won five and lost four games this season. They won their first contest from M. I. T., 7-1; lost to Yale and Princeton, 9-3 and 5-1, and scored victories over Brown, Colby and New Hampshire, 3-2, 6-4 and 3-1. Then came the Boston College game, which they lost, 6-5. New Hampshire defeated them 5-3 for the second time. In their second game with M. I. T. this week the Terriers won 3-1.

College Swimming Results

Harvard 53, Columbia 22.
Mass. State 32, Coast Guard 35.



FUN on the Snow Train

Courtesy of Mickey Mouse Magazine

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

WEEK-END February 20-22

WHITE RIVER JCT. (WOODSTOCK, VT.) LISBON, LITTLETON $4.50 Round Trip
Saturday, Lv. Boston 1:55 P.M. Winchester 2:08 P.M. Monday, Return Lv. Littleton 5:15 P.M. Lisbon 5:30 P.M. White River Jct. 7:00 P.M. Dining Car Service.

LACONIA, $3.50 R. T. PLYMOUTH, CAMPTON NORTH WOODSTOCK, LINCOLN $4.50 Round Trip
Saturday, Lv. Boston 12:30 P.M. Monday, Return Lv. L'c'nia 6:40 P.M. Pl'm'th 6:00 P.M. C'pt'n 5:35 P.M. N. W'dst'k 5:05 P.M. Lincoln 5:00 P.M. Dining Car Service.

NORTH CONWAY INTERVALE, N. H. $4.50 Round Trip
Saturday, Lv. Boston 1:15 P.M. Monday, Return Lv. Intervale 5:10 P.M. No. Conway 5:20 P.M. Conway 5:32 P.M. Mt. Whittier 5:55 P.M. Dining Car Service Returning.

WHITEFIELD AND LANCASTER, N. H. $5.00 Round Trip
Saturday, Lv. Boston 1:55 P.M. Winchester 2:08 P.M. Monday, Return Lv. Lancaster 4:05 P.M. Whitefield 4:45 P.M. Dining Car Service.

Reservations should be made in advance for rail tickets and hotel accommodations. Write us or phone, CAPITOL 6000, lines 489 or 490—or you may make them direct.

Sunday Snow Train next Sunday, February 14th
Conway to North Conway, N. H., $2.75 Round Trip
Leave North Station 8 A. M., Reading 8:15 A. M.
Return, leave North Conway 5:30 P. M. Dining car service.

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at 8:30 P. M.

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Italy Is Again Faced With Big Budget Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Estimates just published of the Italian budget for the forthcoming fiscal year, July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, reveal that Italy's financial position continues to be difficult, in spite of the many efforts made to restore normal conditions.

This country is faced again with a big budget deficit. Although the estimated revenue for the next financial year is slightly larger than that for the current year, the estimated expenditure for 1937-38 exceeds by no less than $186,000,000 that for the current year. Instead of an estimated small surplus in the normal budget of the present financial year of 20,000,000 lire, the next budget estimates a deficit of 3,172,000,000 lire, or $167,000,000 at the current rate of exchange.

Expenditures Rise

Each of the 14 ministerial departments shows an increase in expenditure. In some cases the increase is exceptionally large. The allocation to the Colonial Ministry alone is 1,614,000,000 lire—an expansion of 1,206,000,000 lire. The estimates of the three Defense Services indicate that Italy will spend in the next financial year 778,000,000 lire more in armaments. The total ordinary expenditure for the Ministries of War, Navy and Air Force will amount next year to 5,533,000,000 lire, or about one fourth of the total budget.

Revenue for the year 1937-38 is estimated at 20,596,000,000 lire, and expenditure at 23,769,000,000 lire. This compares with an estimated revenue for the current year of 20,311,000,000 lire and an expenditure of 20,291,000,000 lire. The 1935-36 revenue estimate was 17,988,000,000 and expenditure 19,645,000,000 lire.

Next year's increases in expenditure are largely accounted for by the heightened cost of the debt service, the heavier burden connected with organization and upkeep of the services in Italian East Africa, increases in civil service salaries, new naval and mercantile marine building program, larger sums to be spent on education, and increased premiums for large families.

Debt Service Costlier

About 600,000,000 lire of the increase in the Ministry of Finance estimates may be ascribed to the higher cost of the debt service mainly due to interest and sinking fund on the compulsory 5 per cent Twenty-Five-Year loan levied on real property. The yield of this loan is estimated at some 7,000,000,000 lire. When the lira was devalued last October real estate owners were called upon to contribute 5 per cent of the value of their patrimony. This tax is expected to yield 15,000,000,000 lire.

Provision for the War Ministry is 2,491,000,000 lire, compared with 2,241,000,000 lire for the current year. The Air estimate is 1,250,000,000 lire against 970,000,000. The naval estimates show an increase of 248,000,000 lire, rising from 1,544,000,000 to 1,792,000,000 lire.

In presenting the budget estimates to the Cabinet the Finance Minister declared that the revenue estimates included receipts from real estate, surtax and a cautious valuation of the increased yield from certain items of revenue on account of the economic revival already shaping in the country.

It should be noted that all the figures in the Minister's estimates relate to a normal budget. They do not include extraordinary expenditure and those possible supplementary provisions in respect of a military character which have to be made in due course regarding the conquest of Ethiopia.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.

PONTIAC, Mich.—Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company net sales for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, were $59,426,329 Irving B. Babcock, president, announced. After deducting provision for depreciation of $922,601 for plants and equipment and provision for federal taxes of $748,816, preliminary consolidated net profit (subject to final audit adjustments) amounted to $5,089,024. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, the company reported a consolidated net profit of $503,000.

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BANK BY MAIL
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Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10

Concern Over Possible Probe Of Trust Banking Is Apparent

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The eighteenth mid-winter conference of the Trust Division of the American Bankers' Association, held here last week at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, served to highlight two important elements in the picture of trust banking today. One was the need, on the part of the public, of a clearer picture of the different meanings involved in the word "trust," particularly as applied to banking. The other was the rapid post-depression growth of trust banking, and the new trend toward its popularization through the setting up of common trust funds.

A common feeling among many bankers and observers was expressed by Tom K. Smith, president of the American Bankers' Association, when in addressing the Trust Conference, he said that "the public seems confused over some of the terminology frequently used in trust business. . . . The word 'trustee' is used in connection with many different kinds of service. It is used in debenture issues where the so-called trustee has no duties except in case of default. It is used in other bond issues when the duties are really those of a fiscal agent. It is used when the duties are very limited and consist merely of authenticating the bonds and representing the bondholders only when requested to do so." And many of those present were surprised to learn from his speech that "there are several states that require their state-chartered banks to include the word 'trust' in their title even though they do not have trust departments and have no intention of starting them."

History of Trust Banking

Trust bankers are concerned at the present time over the possibility that the recent investigations of the Securities and Exchange Commission into investment trusts and into the corporate trust departments of commercial banks may be confused by the public with the personal trust operations of the banks. The investment trusts now have nothing to do with the banks but there is a possibility that the recent exposures of investment trust inability to "do better than the market" as well as of some of the unsavory details of their expansion period in the late 1920's may be associated in the public mind with trust banking.

The report last May of the Securities and Exchange Commission on corporate trusteeships, it is feared, may have the same effect. The SEC criticized commercial banks which act as corporate trustees for bond issues because they did not act as aggressively as the public might have expected, but bankers have commented that the quality of service which the SEC seems to feel ought to be rendered by a corporate trustee in the case of a defaulted bond is higher than is justified by the moderate fees which the banks have been receiving for their services in this connection.

A certain undertone of concern among trust bankers over the possibility either of pressure from politicians for more current information on personal trust banking, or else the airing of some of the mistakes of trust bankers during the depression, was apparent in some of the speeches. In an era in which investigations have poked into the stock exchange, protective committees, investment affiliates of the commercial banks, foreign loans, various kinds of protective committees, investment trusts, and corporate trusteeships, trust departments of the banks have remained so far untouched and there is a certain possibility that the spotlight may be turned on them. Some of the 1929-1933 records on this score were not favorable. A certain degree of control by the Federal Reserve System over trust department operations was established in recent banking legislation but more may be asked.

Lack Periodic Publicity

Trust companies are at present among the few types of financial institutions whose activities are not given periodic publicity. Although they are examined by various agencies, including the Federal Reserve banks, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the state banking departments, adequate figures are not made public as in the case of commercial banking to show the size and character of the trust operations of individual banks. It is estimated that the trust departments of all the banks in the country may have the administration of as much as $20,000,000,000 of investments, about equal to those of either all the life insurance companies or all the commercial banks, yet no figures of importance are made available to the public. The only important figure is the aggregate published regularly by the Comptroller of the Currency for the trust accounts of the national banks. Billions of dollars of trust accounts are handled by the big New York banks without appearing in their public statements, except as they can be guessed from the earnings reports.

Concern over this situation may underlie the attention which was given to announcement of a complete and comprehensive code of ethical obligations of trust men, made by the keynoter of the conference on Tuesday, Mr. Blaine B. Coles of the First National Bank of Portland, as president of the Trust Division. The code, not yet made public, has been referred to a special committee of the executive committee of the trust division of the A. B. A. It may also explain the remark of Mr. T. M. Riehle, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, who told the conference, "Many of you have probably read the recent article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled 'Big Business What Now?' Part of this is devoted to a discussion of the failure of some trustees to unswervingly adhere to the service of bondholders under indentures, etc. This has brought out pretty far into public view some shortcomings that ought to be rectified from within." (The article was by Joseph B. Kennedy, ex-chairman of the SEC, and appeared Jan. 16.—Ed.)

Growth of Trust Business

The other trend indicated at the conference was the current rapid recovery and growth of the trust business. One indication is increasing discussion of the so-called "common trust" idea. Mr. Tom K. Smith said:

"You now have under consideration the common trust fund idea, which is designed to provide better investment service for small trusts and funds under your control and direction. New regulations permitting and governing common trust funds are under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board, and in many states additional legislation will also be necessary before common trust funds can be operated. When, as, and if these various barriers are hurdled, trust companies all over the country will begin a campaign for this new type of business."

The common trust fund is a solution of the trust companies' overhead problem in handling the growing number of small estates and trusts left with them. The monies from these small accounts would be pooled in common trusts and so invested. Mr. Smith took care to warn against letting the public confuse these with investment trusts. The latter are not legally limited as common trusts would be in their investments, and are designed to invest the funds of living persons.

Livestock Prices In Chicago Lower, Except for Cattle

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Increased receipts of livestock, both locally and in the aggregate at most principal livestock centers, furnished enough leverage so that the buying side was able to enforce price concessions in all branches of the trade excepting cattle, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The expansion in hog receipts amounted to approximately 20,000 for the four-day period as compared with the same four days the week previous. Sheep receipts were increased about 18,000 locally and approximately 30,000 in the aggregate at seven large markets.

Hogs closed the week from steady to 25c lower and the big end of the break hit weight averages under 190 pounds. The late top at $10.35 was within 5 cents of the high time of the week, and was paid for best butchers, averaging 200-230 pounds. Lambs slumped 35-50c on choice kinds, but medium and even good heavy lambs were often off as much as 50c to 75c. The late top of $10.60 was no criterion of the general trade.

Last week's sharp supply abridgment, both locally and in the aggregate at seven principal markets saved the day for the fat cattle trade this week, and at the close, although price changes were negligible, such changes were toward improved levels. The week's top of $14.50 was paid on practically every session and bought prime offerings scaling 960-1362 pounds; all toppy cattle, choice and prime offerings, sold fully steady throughout the period, but medium and low-good steers often showed upturns of 25c and strictly choice heavy bullocks put on enough advance to get back to the recent high time.

January Building Has 20 P. C. Gain

By the Associated Press

New York

The dollar volume of January construction was 20 per cent ahead of December and 13 per cent above the figure for January, 1936, F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, reported.

For the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains construction of all classes totaled $242,844,000 against $199,695,700 for December and $214,792,800 for January, 1936.

The total included $78,423,700 for residential building, $95,968,900 for non-residential and $68,451,400 for public works and public utilities. The residential figure was 20 per cent greater than in December and more than double the total for this class of construction during January, 1936.

Retail Business Shows 12 To 18 P.C. Gain Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The whole retail trade responded during the past week to resumption of activity in flooded areas and settlement of the protracted labor conflicts, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. Retail distribution also responded to the stimulus provided by more seasonable weather.

"With some merchants reporting the best week for the period since 1929," continues the report, "and others running slightly ahead of that mark, the vigorous rebound of consumer buying superseded the progress in other trade branches. While furniture and housewares continued in the spotlight, there was a pronounced increase in the movement of both men's and women's apparel, which lessened the of burdensome carry-overs of heavy clothing and sports equipment.

Demand for Miscellaneous

"Dress fabrics in gay prints, gloves, handbags, radios, and jewelry continued to the fore, with Valentine novelties, candies, and perfumes helping to enlarge the sales totals. At some centers, interest started to shift to spring apparel.

"Favorable weather," continues the report, "which permitted the fulfillment of long-postponed needs, resulted in sales broadening from 5 to 10 per cent from the total reported for the week preceding by the majority of principal cities. This lifted the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, from 12 to 18 per cent over that for the corresponding 1936 week.

"Improvement was unchecked in the New England states, where retail sales were 18 to 22 per cent larger than a year ago. The East continued ahead of most parts of the country, early sales of spring apparel aiding the rise of 16 to 25 per cent from 1936.

"Outside of some of the flood areas, where trade resumption was slow, retail sales in the Middle West were 15 to 20 per cent ahead of last year's total. Volume in the Northwest was up 15 to 18 per cent from 1936, with sales of heavy apparel and sportswear leading.

"Although some areas were under the shadow of flood conditions, the increase for the South was widened to 15 to 20 per cent. As high waters receded, retail sales in the Southwest picked up rapidly, going 8 to 14 per cent over 1936. Settlement of the maritime strike was reflected in the jump of 9 to 16 per cent recorded for Pacific Coast sales.

Rise in Wholesale Trade

"Instead of the slackness anticipated, following the covering of early spring requirements," says the survey, "activity in the principal wholesale markets was at a faster rate this week. Besides the trade shows, which attracted throngs of buyers to some centers, there was an influx of merchants from districts where flood reclamation work permitted the reopening of stores.

"While the purchases of the latter stressed staples, their orders included everything from drugs and hospital supplies to furniture and clothing. In many instances dry goods were ordered ahead as far as July, and dresses four to six weeks, helping to expand wholesale volume 16 to 20 per cent beyond the proportions of the comparative 1936 week," concludes the report.

Freeport Sulphur Company

Net earnings of Freeport Sulphur Company, formerly Freeport Texas Company, for the year 1936 were $2,007,988.60, equivalent to $2.43 per share on the common stock after provision for preferred dividends, Langbourne M. Williams Jr., president, reported to the directors' meeting. This compares with net earnings for 1935 of $1,492,108.56, or $1.78 per share on the 796,371 shares of common stock.

Your Income Tax

This is the seventeenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Capital Gains and Losses

Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1936 deals with the manner or method of taking into account in computing net income gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets as computed and recognized under Sections 111, 112 and 113.

Section 117 (a) provides that in the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation only the following percentages of the gain or loss recognized upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall be taken into account in computing net income: 100 per cent if the capital asset has been held for not more than 1 year; 80 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 1 year but not for more than 2 years; 60 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 2 years but not for more than 5 years; 40 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 5 years but not for more than 10 years; 30 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 10 years.

Section 117 (b) defines capital assets as property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. In this definition the length of time the asset was held by the taxpayer is disregarded.

Section 117 (c) provides the rules for determining the period for which a capital asset has been held. These provisions are in general to the effect that, where property is acquired in an exchange and the property so acquired retains the old basis on which to compute gain or loss or where property is acquired from another person and the property retains the same basis on which to compute gain or loss as it had in the hands of the person from whom it was so acquired, the period for which the property disposed of in the exchange or the period during which the property was held by such former owner is also to be included in determining the period for which the property is held for the purpose of section 117 (a).

Section 117(d) provides a very important limitation affecting all taxpayers (including corporations, except with respect to banks and trust companies), that is, that losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of $2000 plus the gains from such sales or exchanges.

Section 117(e) provides that gains or losses from "short sales" of property, and gains or losses attributable to the failure to exercise privileges or options to buy or sell property, shall be considered as gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets. In the former the percentage of the gain or loss to be taken into account shall be computed according to the period for which the property delivered was held. In the latter the gains or losses shall be considered as arising from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for one year or less.

Section 117(f) provides that amounts received upon the retirement of corporate bonds and similar evidences of corporate indebtedness, with interest coupons or in registered form, shall be considered as amounts received in exchange therefor, thus giving to any gain or loss thereby resulting to the holder the status of capital gain or loss, as the case may be.

Increase in Income For Milk Farmers

NEW YORK (AP)—Cash income accruing to farmers from milk production in 1936 totaled $1,417,000,000, an increase of 9.9 per cent over the $1,289,000,000 aggregate of 1935, Milk Industry Foundation reported.

The foundation estimated milk production for the year increased by between 2 per cent and 3 per cent over 1935, the higher cash payments to farmers being chiefly due, it asserted, to higher unit prices paid.

Over 1,500,000 Loans Under FHA To Home Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Private lending institutions have made more than 1,500,000 individual loans for home financing and property modernization under the Federal Housing Administration program, according to Stewart McDonald, administrator.

A total of 5280 financial institutions of all kinds are making home mortgage loans under the Insured Mortgage System, continued Mr. McDonald.

This represents a gain of about 45 per cent over a year ago, he pointed out, and shows the spread of home mortgage financing under the program of the Housing Administration, together with the greatly increased amount of home mortgage money available through the lending agencies approved as mortgagees.

160,000 Mortgages Taken

Approximately 160,000 home mortgages, amounting close to $650,000,000, have been accepted for insurance by the Housing Administration for financing new and existing homes.

Modernization and repair notes numbering 1,357,100 for over $516,000,000 have been insured. Under this phase of the Housing Administration's program 1,150,000 families have improved their homes. In addition, approximately 100,000 small business concerns have been enabled to modernize their plants and equipment.

The total of all mortgages accepted for insurance and modernization and repair notes insured is $1,166,000,000.

All types of lending institutions actively making insured mortgage loans showed gains last year in the number and amount of mortgages accepted for insurance, Mr. McDonald stated.

Commercial banks still led all other classes at the beginning of 1937, with 3861 national and state banks and trust companies reporting 87,633 mortgages for $346,643,684. These banks accounted for 6.12 per cent the total amount, a decrease of 10.1 per cent for the year.

Helps Low Salaried

Evidence that the housing program is helping families of moderate incomes is shown by an analysis just completed. This analysis shows that the average mortgage insured amounts to $4003. Of the total number of mortgages insured, 58 per cent are for less than $4000 and over one third are for amounts of $3000 and less.

Over half or 53.6 per cent of the families buying homes for their own occupancy under the insured mortgage plan have incomes of $2500 or less, with one third having incomes of $2000 or less.

United Gas Improvement Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, net income of $27,953,755, compared with $27,735,936 in 1935. After dividends on the $5 preferred and disbursements at the rate of $1 annually on the common stock, there was transferred to surplus a balance of $875,920, against $658,103 credited to this account a year earlier.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In American papers I see frequent references to present interest rates, which are generally described as exceptional or unnatural, and are expected before long to rise to a level described as normal. In Britain also interest rates are exceptionally low, compared with post-war standards; and, as in Britain, so in America the persistence of higher rates in certain directions (advances and mortgages, for example) is taken by some as evidence of the normal standard from which short-term money rates have temporarily deviated. But on the whole there is very little talk in England of any return to the imaginary normal, and higher, level. Mr. Keynes has considerable backing for his argument that post-war rates were abnormal, present rates normal, compared with the long-term trend, and that future rates may be even lower than the present.

The matter has come to the fore not only because Mr. Keynes has written a number of articles describing his remedies for the present condition of British economy. The banks are just publishing their annual statements, and the difficulties of the position are being made more apparent.

Mr. Keynes agrees with previously published opinions in finding Britain on the threshhold of an inflationary boom. We are not yet in this state and therefore he does not suggest any restrictive measures to reduce the present level of activity and prosperity. The problem is to consolidate the present, prevent any rash stimulation of a boom which would be followed by its depressing collapse. He rejects high interest rates as a remedy.

Direct Taxation Advocated

The association of high interest rates with dangerously high business activity is historical, rather than fundamental; just as Charles Lamb's roast pig had historical, rather than fundamental, associations with burned-down Chinese villages. The rate of interest is a clumsy and blunt weapon, whose use now might not produce the desired effect on the danger points in our economy. A reduction in house building, for example, is no compensation for an overdevelopment of the iron and steel industry, except to the short-sighted statistician whose vision might stop at an index of business activity which ignores human values.

Remedies suggested are a heavy increase in taxation to pay for rearmament, since further expenditure by the Government out of borrowings could only encourage an inflationary boom. Direct taxation should be raised, and not indirect, since it is desirable to encourage a redistribution of incomes from rich to poor, and so stimulate consumption.

A reduction in trade restrictions would damp down an unbalanced rise in British commodity prices, and would stimulate our depressed export trades. A program of public works should be prepared now for use when the downward swing begins in the activities upon which we are now relying.

But the trouble with a great deal of this argument is that we are already committed to an expansion of armament industries, and the faster we rearm, the larger the productive capacity we need, and the greater the crash when the temporary demand ceases and the plant becomes redundant to our future needs. Once such a deliberate unbalance is decided upon, it cannot be corrected by any juggling with interest rates, any process of general averaging.

More Bank Advances Seen

As a concrete issue, the problem is best seen from the point of view of the banks. In November, 1929, the London clearing banks had deposits of £1,780,000,000, £990,000,000 of advances and £249,000,000 of investments. Recovery is reckoned to have started in 1932. In November, 1933, investments had risen to £569,000,000, deposits to £1,928,000,000, yet advances were lower at £737,000,000. Further progress of recovery began to have its effect on advances, and by November 1936, they had risen to $863,000,000. Investments were then £626,000,000 and deposits £2,210,000,000.

The banks must anticipate a further increase in demand for advances during the current year, both because of the increasing volume of business and the rising prices; advances may touch £1,000,000,000 by the end of the year. Banks are naturally eager for this kind of business which brings them their largest profits, and, unless therefore they are provided with a larger supply of cash through the action of the authorities, which in effect means the Treasury, they will sell off investments.

If the second alternative is forced upon them by lack of Treasury and Bank of England action, they may have to sell some £100,000,000 of gilt-edged securities. And this at the very time at which the Government is expected to increase the supply of gilt-edged securities by some £150,000,000 or more in order to borrow for rearmament. The inevitable effect would be a fall in gilt-edged prices, a rise in interest rates.

Credit Expansion Alternative

The alternative before the authorities is to expand the credit base, provide the clearing banks with some £15,000,000 more cash, which would permit an expansion in advances to the suggested level, and would also enable their security portfolio to be maintained, if not increased. But to do this would be to stimulate the incipient boom which it is generally desired to restrain, since in many industries activity is at its maximum, and expansion in bank credit might produce an inflationary rise in commodity prices.

We seem therefore to be faced, assuming heavy government borrowing, with either a rise in interest rates with its accompanying undesirable decline in general economic activity, or with a rise in commodity prices and in the cost of living. Whatever happens, it is certain that the banks will come in for a lot of blame. But the root of the trouble does not lie with them at all; it lies in the decision of the government to stimulate activity in certain industries, prevent the use of foreign trade as a shock absorber, and borrow for unproductive expenditure at the present stage of the trade cycle. It may be possible to harness the trade cycle as Mr. Keynes hopes, but not if we have already taken irrevocable decisions in a contrary direction.

Means to Bar Expansion

It seems natural therefore that there should be discussion of means to prevent future overexpansion by specific control of investments. Suggestions are confined at present to the use of the existing instruments of Treasury control, such as hints to the stock exchange committee, requests to this bank, suggestion to the other. The logical conclusion of the proposal is a National Investment Board.

The idea of qualitative control of investments to such an end is ridiculed by certain bankers, who maintain that they are already exercising a qualitative control themselves; they sift the men of straw from the men of substance before they grant a loan. But something more specific than qualitative selection of persons is necessary. Thus Barclays Bank reports some 5.6 per cent of total advances of £58,000,000 made to 5867 customers for investment in securities. But who is to say whether the 4274 doctors, etc., who borrowed 1.5 per cent of the advances did not use some of it for speculation? More than judgment of persons is needed if Mr. Keynes' control of investment is to be enforced; but the banks could only operate in such a matter as passive instruments of a national board responsible to the government.

Who Spends The Income Of The Permanent Charity Fund?

That the spending of the income of the Permanent Charity Fund may be in non-sectarian, non-political and non-partisan hands, the members of the Committee which entirely controls expenditures are selected as follows:

One by the Probate Judge of Suffolk County

One by the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Boston

One by the Judge of the U. S. District Court

One by the State Attorney General

Three by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company

No holder or seeker of political office, nor more than two persons of the same religious sect, may serve.

Ask for booklet explaining the Permanent Charity Fund.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)
Today 73.7 Prev. day 73.8
Month ago 72.7 Year ago 62.0
1937 high 73.8 1937 low 69.1

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est) 1,300,000
Previous day 2,525,290
1937 vol. to date 33,806,686
1936 vol. to date 96,518,689

Market Is Uneven; Early Hesitation Followed by Rally

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—A rally in steel and other industrial favorites, after an early drop, pepped up the stock market near the end of the second half of the short week-end session today.

U. S. Steel recovered most of the decline which ran to more than 2 points at one time and other steels, motors and miscellaneous industrial shares rallied with it.

But buying on the whole was selective and lacked the drive of recent sessions. In most sections prices were highly mixed. Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

As attention shifted from the General Motors strike settlement to a wage increase demand from steel workers in the Pittsburgh district, traders turned to merchandise, oil and chemical stocks for more action on the upside.

Bulls found little inspiration in the leading commodity markets, where prices tended lower, and high-grade corporate bonds continued to wilt with United States Treasury issues.

Up fractions to more than 2 points were such shares as Standard of New Jersey, Texas Corp., du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Johns Manville, and Loews.

On the down side, with losses ranging to more than a point, were Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, National Steel, J. I. Case, Consolidated Edison and American Can.

An abrupt early setback in copper shares, in face of sustained firmness in metal prices, puzzled market observers. There were reports in brokerage circles much of the selling came from abroad. With utility companies increasing expenditures for plant expansion, many analysts had taken a friendly view toward copper prospects.

Wall Street looked forward to the outcome of the meeting scheduled for Monday of New Deal financial heads on the influx of foreign capital into the United States. Interest has been heightened by reports of increasing European demand for American securities the last few days.

Bonds Are Uneven

The bond market today remained comparatively narrow and uneven.

Some of the low-yield issues continued to back away from recent record peaks, with losses ranging from 1/8 to around 1/2 point. U. S. Governments were mixed, but mostly lower by 1-32d to 4-32d of a point.

Rails again had a fair following and several in medium priced divisions pushed up fractionally.

On the minus side were Bethlehem Steel 3 3/4s and 4 1/2s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Consolidated Edison 3 1/4s, Goodyear 5s, Loew's 3 1/2s, and Pennsylvania general 4 1/2s.

Improvement was the rule in loans of St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, and Frisco. Other gainers were American & Foreign Power 5s, Hiram Walker 4 1/4s, National Dairy 3 3/4s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Texas Corp 3 1/2s and Walworth 4s.

The South American division accounted for a few advances in the foreign list. Loans of Peru, Buenos Aires and Columbia were up fractions to 1 1/2 points. The trend was lower in bonds of Argentina, Japan, and Germany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Curb Market followed an uneven trail today, with industrial specialties attracting a major share of the buying interest.

Advances ranged from 1 to 2 points in National Gypsum "A," Ryerson & Haynes, Sullivan Machine, Thew Shovel and Tubize Chatillon.

Oils and utilities were narrow, the former showing a few small gains. Aluminum Co. of American and Montgomery Ward "A" gave up about 2 each. Sherwin Williams, Wayne Pump, Electric Bond & Share, and Utilities Light & Power "A" were down fractions to around a point.

Home Insurance Assets Gain $26,552,338 in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $26,552,338 increase in the assets of the Home Insurance Company of New York during 1936 to a total of $139,759,200, an all-time record high in the history of the 84-year-old company, featured the Dec. 31, 1936, statement made public by Wilfred Kurth, president. The previous peak figure for assets was $128,914,080 at the end of 1929.

Reserve for unearned premiums has been increased about $8,000,000 to a total of $44,874,929, also a new record peak. New high marks also were set by net surplus of $64,598,858, a gain of $12,048,994 over 1935, and surplus as regards policyholders at $84,098,858, a rise of $15,048,994.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—The feeling is gaining that still better conditions are ahead for industry as a whole and that no undue apprehension should be felt in this respect, at least for the immediate future. This being so, coupled with the fact that stocks are still strongly held and that the series of up and down movements that we have been having in the share list have greatly strengthened its underpinning, there is more reason for being hopeful than pessimistic; but discrimination is the order of the day.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—With United States Steel common assuming its conventional leadership of the market, prices of other securities have, as has long been the custom, followed closely in its wake. When automobile production returns to normal, the demands for steel may naturally be expected to show even further increase. At any rate while Steel common, which for a third of a century has held a seldom disputed away over the kingdom of the stock market, shows such stamina, the balance of the list is apt to make favorable response.

Tide Water Associated Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Tide Water Associated Oil Co. announced that of the 500,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock recently registered under the Securities Act of 1933, a total of 436,668 shares, or 87 per cent, has been taken by holders of the 6 per cent preferred and common stocks.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
77	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	6	78	75	78	+2½
18⅜	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
80½	75	Air Reduc (1a)	4	76½	76⅜	76½	— ⅜
5½	4	Airway El Ap	1	4½	4½	4½	
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
5¼	3⅞	Allegh Corp	119	5⅛	5	5	
58	43	Allegh pf xw	2	57½	57½	57¼	— ⅝
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	11	57½	57	57½	—1¼
59	43¾	Allegh p $40 ww	10	59	58	59	Feb 11
51	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	2	50	50	50	+ ⅜
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	7	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅜
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	4	240¾	240½	240½	+1½
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.50g)	3	29½	29½	29½	— ½
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	43	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
83½	78½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	22	77	76¼	76½	+ ¾
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	24¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	43	43	43	— ¼
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	16	109¼	108½	109¼	+1¼
101½	83	Am Ar Chem (4e)	2	94	93	93	Feb 11
41⅜	37¾	Am Bank N (1.40e)	0	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
78½	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	25	109¼	108¼	108½	— ¾
174	166	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Feb 10
71	56	Am Car & Fd	6	67⅜	67	67⅜	— ⅛
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	8	100½	99½	100¼	Feb 11
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	21	87⅝	86	86½	Feb 11
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	3	129	127½	129	—2½
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 8
22¾	13¾	Am Colortype	21	21⅝	20	20⅜	— ⅛
29¾	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	16	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	Feb 11
32½	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
13½	8½	Am Encaustic Til	9	12¼	12	12	
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 9
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	18	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	3	54½	54¼	54¼	Feb 11
68⅞	58¼	Am & For Pr $7 pf	5	63¾	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	4	31½	31½	31½	—B
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	11	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	Feb 9
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	50½	50	50½	Feb 11
4½	2½	Am Ice	16	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
25¾	17½	Am Ice pf (2e)	10	25½	23¾	25½	+2½
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	7	16¼	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	57	56⅝	57	+ ¾
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	121	120½	120½	— ½
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	6	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
65⅝	50¼	Am Metal	22	63½	63	63	—1½
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	Feb 9
73½	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73½	73	73½	Feb 11
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	21	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
87⅛	78½	Am P & L pf (6)	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
72½	64½	Am P & L (5)	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	84	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	197	38	37¼	37¼	—1¼
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	4	34	34	34	Feb 11
28	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	6	26⅝	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	16	93	91½	91¾	—1¼
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	150½	150½	150½	Feb 10
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅛
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	3	63½	63	63	Feb 10
73¼	59½	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	14	68⅛	67½	68	+1
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	4	52½	52½	52½	
33¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	2	141⅞	141	141	—2
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	6	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
187	179⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	182½	181¾	182½	— ½
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	4	96	96	96	— ½
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	96½	95⅜	95½	—1¼
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Feb 10
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	14	19¼	19	19⅛	
29½	25¼	Am WW&E (.20g)	15	25⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅜
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 10
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	16	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	29	76¼	73⅝	76¼	+2½
3¼	1¼	Am Writ Pap	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	21	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
14¼	6¾	Am Zinc	69	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	Feb 10
57¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	8	57	57	57	+ 1⅛
58	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	296	56	55¼	55¼	—2⅛
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	4	87	87	87	Feb 10
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	40	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	5	33	32	32	Feb 11
10¼	5½	APW Co	21	9½	9¼	9½	Feb 11
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (1½g)	2	44	44	44	+ ½
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	3	109¾	109¾	109¾	
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	297	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¾
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅝
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	5	100	100	100	Feb 8
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	64½	64½	64½	— ⅝
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	10	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	9	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	101	101	101	
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	14	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	5	103½	102¾	103½	Feb 11
51¾	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	13	49⅞	49	49⅞	— ⅝
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
44	39½	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
35⅞	30½	Atlantic Refin (1)	20	34⅛	34	34¼	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116½	116	116	Feb 6
85½	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	82	82	82	Feb 11
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	16	16	16	
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	3	34¼	33½	33¾	— ⅜
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	26	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	23	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	4	114½	114	114½	+ ¾
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	3	114¾	114	114	+1¾
26	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	59	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
40	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	39½	38¾	38¾	— ¾
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	1	38¼	38	38	+ ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	29½	29¼	29½	+1
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	23	33⅜	33¼	33	
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	7	28¾	28	28⅛	Feb 11
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103½	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	106	106	106	Feb 11
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	7	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
85¾	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	23	29½	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	6	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58¼	58	58¼	
91⅞	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	56	90½	89½	89⅞	—1½
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	2	19½	19	19⅛	
129	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	129	129	129	
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	4	36¾	35½	35½	—1
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	17	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅜
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	10	44⅜	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
46¾	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	30	48⅛	47⅝	48	+1⅛
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	21	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	4	82⅞	82⅝	82¾	— ⅛
10½	8¾	Boston & Maine	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	Botany Con Mills	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 11
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	18	19¾	19½	19½	+ ¼
59⅝	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	13	59⅜	57½	57⅝	—1½
52	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	53½	52	53½	+1⅜
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+1⅜
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	6	7	6¾	6¾	Feb 11
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Feb 10
53	46¾	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	8	47½	47½	47½	Feb 10
103¼	100½	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 10
52¾	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	1	49	49	49	
58	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49½	49	49¼	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	4	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
25½	20	Bucyrus Erie	9	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 11
11¾	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	337	13⅝	12	12½	+ ⅞
45¼	34¾	Buliard Co (1¾e)	6	44	43½	43½	— ½
62	51	Bulova Watch	8	60	59	60	+1
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	5	34¾	33¾	34¾	+ ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
108⅛	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108⅜	108½	108½	Feb 9
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1⅛a)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	17	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
41¾	37½	Central of NJ	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	Cent Viol Sug	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
11½	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
75¾	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	10	71½	71	71	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	27	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	4	49	49	49	Feb 11
68¼	63¼	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	+1½
89¾	85	Ches & O (2.80a)	13	67¼	66½	66¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2¾	Ches Corp (3)	7	88½	88¼	88½	— ¼
11½	6⅞	Chi & East Ill	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3¼	Chi & East Ill pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 11
15½	11½	Chi & N West	162	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	3	2	2⅛	2	
16¾	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	8	15	14½	15	— ¼
39	27	Bush Term db	1	34½	34½	34½	
16½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	45	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	28	32⅛	31	32⅛	+1⅛
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
33	27¾	Byers A M	11	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	— ⅛
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ¼
48⅛	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	2	46	45⅞	46	+1
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	48	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	25	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	36	37⅜	36½	36½	— ⅛
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	4	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅜
17½	14½	Canadian Pacific	92	16¾	16½	16⅝	
61⅜	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	59	59	59	Feb 11
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	10	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	2	172½	172	172	—1⅝
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	7	99	98¾	99	+1
31⅝	26⅝	Celanese (1⅛e)	246	32⅛	31½	32¾	+1⅛
32	30¾	Chi Mail Or (1¾a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	7	5½	5¼	5¼	
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	5	30	30½	30¼	— ⅜
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	67¾	67¾	67¾	Feb 11
2¾	2¼	Chi R&P	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 11
7⅜	5¾	Chi R&P 6% pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8½	6¾	Chi R&P 7% pf	8	7¾	7¼	7⅜	Feb 11
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	26¼	26	26¼	Feb 11
22⅛	20½	Chi Cot Oil	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	12½	Childs Co	7	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	101	133	131⅜	132¼	—1¾
20¼	18⅞	City I&P (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
10⅜	9	City Stores	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	2	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
40⅜	35	Clev Or Brnz (2½g)	3	40¾	40	40	
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	1	97	97	97	—1⅝
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	8	137	137	137	—1
57⅛	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57⅞	57½	57½	Feb 11
21⅝	19⅛	Col-Palm-P (⅛)	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	3	103	103	103	
62½	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	15	62¾	61½	61½	— ½
50¼	44⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	51	51	51	
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	72	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ⅜
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	95	94	95	Feb 9
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅜
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	44½	44	44½	Feb 10
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	1	123	123	123	Feb 11
69¾	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	11	67¾	66½	66½	
74¼	109¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	3	111½	110	110½	Feb 11
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	2	75¾	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
120	113	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	3	113	112	112	—1¼
21¼	18½	Com Solvents (.60a)	38	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
4½	3¼	Com & South	69	3½	3¼	3⅜	
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	2	65½	64½	64½	—1¼
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	5	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
42	36⅜	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	15	42¾	41¾	42⅞	+1
19¼	17⅛	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 11
18⅞	16¼	Con Cigar	7	17	16¼	16¼	Feb 11
10	8⅛	Con Coal	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (⅝g)	3	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	
5¾	5	Con Film	3	5	5	5	
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	4	12¼	12	12	
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (⅛g)	31	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105½	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	19	1⅛	1	1	Feb 11
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	10	30½	30½	30¼	— ⅛
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
108⅝	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅛
69½	59⅜	Cont Can (3)	20	62¾	62¼	62⅝	+ ¼
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	1	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2¾	Cont Motor	41	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
45⅝	42¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	7	45	44⅝	45	+ ¾
32	26⅜	Cont Stl (¼g)	17	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	15	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	+1¼
171½	167	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	168¼	168¼	168¼	Feb 11
8⅜	6	Coty Inc	19	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
56½	46	Crane Co	6	54½	53¾	54½	+ ¼
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb 11
37	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	3	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	
23⅝	21⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	13	26½	25¾	26½	+ ¾
100⅞	74¼	Crown Cr&S (2)	9	96½	96½	96¼	—1⅛
56⅛	54½	On Cr&S pf ww (2¼)	1	56½	55¼	57¼	Feb 11
47¼	45	On Cr&S pf xw (2¼)	1	45	45	45	Feb 11
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	35	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
69	51	Crucible Steel	43	71½	69	71¼	+2¼
129	120½	Cru Stl pf	1	129	129	129	+ ½
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Irregular—Curb Specialties Up—Oils, Utilities Narrow

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Banks Warned On Trading in Bonds For Quick Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Decrying the speculation in low-grade bonds by banks, Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in his semi-annual report, stated that the practice of buying and selling such bonds in quick turnovers so as to realize profits was unsound, especially if continued over a long time.

He said that low earnings on loans and investments are causing banks to reach out for other sources of income. Small banks, especially, have been attracted by the possibility of augmenting earnings through in-and-out trading in low-grade bonds, Crowley declared. At the same time, small banks run the greatest risk in this practice because they seldom are able to hire competent bond men or to follow the bond market closely, he said.

Opposes New Regulation

Chairman Crowley opposed granting to his corporation authority to lay down by regulation the classes of bonds which insured banks, other than those in the Federal Reserve System, can buy.

Such regulations tend to transfer to the Government a management function of the bank so that, if the bank fails, the finger of suspicion may be pointed at the regulations, he asserted. The more practical alternative, he said, is to watch during bank examinations for institutions that are in and out of the low-grade bond market too frequently and to caution them.

Since the beginning of deposit insurance, the FDIC in 25 or 30 instances has served notice on banks that they would be expelled from the insurance fund for unsound practices of various sorts or because of unsound financial conditions, Mr. Crowley announced. In all cases, however, the banks have corrected the abuses within the grace period allowed.

Warns Against Overchartering

Mr. Crowley spoke with approval of the fact that only 32 new banks were chartered during 1936 and warned that overchartering of banks would weaken the whole structure. The FDIC has had to refuse insurance to well over 100 groups that were planning to start banks within the last year, however, the chairman revealed.

The number of banks in the FDIC showed a net drop of 151 during 1936, reflecting reductions of 242 banks and additions of 91. Forty-one insured banks, including one national bank, were declared insolvent and closed during 1936. Twenty-seven insolvent banks were merged with other institutions, 173 other banks were involved in mergers of other types, and one bank withdrew both from the FDIC and the Federal Reserve System.

FDIC has been able thus far to pay its running expenses and its losses in closed banks out of annual earnings of its capital funds and without using any of the money collected as assessments from insured banks, the report showed, but Chairman Crowley said the assessments could not be reduced for this reason until several more years had shown what the average needs will be.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1 %
Time money			¾
	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅜@	¼%	⅜@	¼%	⅜@	⅛%
4 months	⅜@	½	⅜@	½	⅜@	¼
5-6 months	⅜@	½	⅜@	½	⅜@	¼

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛@	⅛%	⅛@	⅛%	⅛@	⅛%
Short bills						
Bar silver	20½d		20½d		19¾d	
Bar gold	142s 2½d		142s 2d		140s 8d	

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	3
St. Louis	2	Prague	5
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	2	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.89⅞	$4.89⅞	$4.2397
Cables	4.89¾	4.89⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0465	.0467	.1695
Belgium—belga	.1685½	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2282	.1695
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5445	.5448	.5
Sweden—krona	.2524	.2526	.4537
Norway—krone	.2460	.2462	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2186	.2187	.4537
Spain—peseta			.4537
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Czecho'slo—crown	.0349	.0349	.2382
Finland—mark	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0446	.0446¼	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3263	.3267	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.3025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.3060
Peru—sol	.2625	.2625	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550†	.5550†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2855	.2858	.8440
India—rupee	.3703	.3702	.6180
Java—florin	.5495	.5495	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3048	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2980	.2975	*
Straits—dol	.5756	.5756	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5033½	.5037½	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9995	.9997	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in Chink—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
28 4¼s '47-52	120.2	120	120
91 3¼s '43-45	109.19	108.19	108.19
8 3⅜s '46-56	113.6	113.6	113.6
7 3¼s '41	108.4	108.1	108.1
2 3¼s '44-46	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 3½s '46-49	108.4	108.4	108.4
10 3s 51-55	106.20	106.17	106.17
31 2½s '55-60	104.16	104.13	104.13
12 2¾s '56-59	103.5	103.5	103.5
44 2½s'49-53	101.16	101.13	101.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

26 3s '47	105.6	105.5	105.5
42 3s '49	105.6	105.2	105.2

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s A'52	104.23	104.22	104.22
5 3s A'52 reg	104.20	104.20	104.20
12 2½s '49	102.22	102.20	102.20
5 Adams Exp 4s '47	105	104¾	104¾
22 Alleghany 5s '44	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1 Alleghany 5s '49	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	67⅞	67½	67½
3 Allied Stores 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100½
2 Allied Stores 4½s '50	100	100	100
42 Am & For2P 5s 2030	84¾	84½	84½
12 AmIGChem 5½s '49	110	108⅞	108⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111⅝	111⅝
50 Am T & T 3¼s '66	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
36 Am T & T 3½s '61	100⅝	100⅛	100½
11 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	92½	91½	92½
10 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	91½	91½	91½
1 Anaconda C 4½s '50	106	106	106
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	70	70	
31 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
2 Arm 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
30 AT&SF 4s '95	111½	111¼	111½
2 AT&SF adj 4s '95 ct	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111¼	111¼	111¼
15 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104	103¾	104
19 A C L conv 5s '52	97	97	97
26 A C L 4½s '64	97¾	97	97
3 A C L 5s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 B & O rfg 4s '95	102¾	102¾	102⅝
14 B & O rfg 5s '95	93¾	93¼	93½
21 B & O 5s '96 F	92⅞	92⅝	93⅛
4 B & O 5s 2000 D	93	92½	93
25 B & O cvt 4½s '60	79½	79¼	79¼
25 B & O 5s S W '50	106½	105⅞	106⅛
3 B & A cn 4s '51	110¼	110¼	110⅜
3 Bell T Pa '48 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
38 Beth Stl 3⅛s '66	98⅛	97⅝	97⅝
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
16 Boston & Me 5s '55	90¼	90	90
1 Boston&NY Air 4s '55	29	29	29
3 Bost Con Mills 6½s '34	38	38	38
3 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	38½	38	38
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102	102	102
5 Bkly City RR 5s '41	100¼	100	100
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103¼	103	103
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	65	65	65
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94¼	94	94
7 D R G 4s '36	34½	33⅞	34
12 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	21	20½	29½
2 Det Edi½s '61	30	30	30
1 Det T Tun 4½s '52	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	117½	117½	117½
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	115⅝	115⅛	115½
7 Erie rf 5s '67	105⅞	105	105⅜
14 Erie rf 5s '75	86¾	86¾	87
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	86⅞	86⅝	86½
10 Erie ref 4½s '53 A	90½	90¼	90¼
2 Erie Gen 6s '42	92½	92½	92½
5 Fairbanks M 4s '56	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	104	104	104
31 Fla E C 5s '74	103½	103½	103½
15 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
3 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	102½	102½	102½
15 Goodrich 4½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Good T & R 5s '57	101	100⅝	101
1 Goth S H 5s '46	104½	104	104
11 Gt Nor R'y 5½s '52	104½	104½	104½
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
128 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106	105¾	105¾
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	124¾	123¾	124⅛
5 G Bay & W deb B	110	109¾	109¾
1 G M & N 5½s '50	14	13¾	13¾
12 G M & N 5s '50	106	105½	106
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	102¾	102¾
1 Harlem R & P 4s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	96	96	96
2 Hous Oil T 5½s '40	103⅛	103¼	103¼
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	52	52	52
7 Hud & M Inc 5s '57	84½	84	84
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	77¾	77½	77½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¼	92¼
3 Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Ill Cen col tr 5s '53	88	88	88
3 IC&CS¾NO 5s'63A	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	85	85	85
13 Interb RTr rf 5s '66	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Interlake Iron 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
5 nIt Gt Nor adj 6s'52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	111½	111½	111½
6 nIt Hydro El 6s '44	94½	94½	94½
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	86	86	86
5 Int Paper 6s'55	79½	79½	79½
13 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
2 Int Ry'C Am 6s '41	102	102	102
44 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	94½	94½	94½

Greece Seeking Colonies

Cabinet Change Held Step to Moderation in Government

Farmers Courted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — A more moderate course is expected from the Greek National Government as a result of the resignation from the Cabinet of Thesodor Skylakakis, Minister of the Interior. He is succeeded by Eurysthene Mayakos.

Mr. Skylakakis advocated a violent policy against opponents of the Gen. John Metaxas authoritarian regime. But neither the General nor King George II appear prepared to go as far as the former Minister of the Interior in suppressing opposition. Mr. Skylakakis was not long ago regarded as General Metaxas' right-hand man and was widely mentioned as the dictator's most likely successor.

This ministerial move has come as something of an assurance to the people. Meanwhile, General Metaxas continues to show boundless enthusiasm and optimism in the problems he tackles, which helps to postpone the day, which his opponents foresee, when the Greek people, who do not take readily to dictatorial government, will demand a return to democratic rule.

To Win Over Poor

A good deal has been done to win over the most needy sections of the community. In the past the State had not taken a large part in helping the distressed population. The Government has now been able to provide a fund of 500,000,000 drachmas (nearly £1,000,000) for this purpose. The money has been raised by taxes on certain luxury articles, and on tobacco and lotteries.

Special consideration is paid by General Metaxas to manual laborers and farmers who are regarded as cornerstones of the nation. Reclamation and irrigation works proceeding in Thessaly and other localities are part of the program for increasing the country's production.

In the matter of defense General Metaxas has been fortunate. While denying any aggressive intentions, he favored considerable strengthening of Greece's armaments. He had no wish to upset the newly balanced budget, but found frozen credits in Germany which are now being cleared in the form of German arms.

Gen. John Metaxas
Prime Minister of Greece

Friendship Accords

In the realm of foreign affairs Greece has welcomed the Anglo-Italian friendship accord. Of more importance still is the Bulgarian-Yugoslav Pact.

Bulgaria is the only near neighbor with which Greece has not a friendly agreement. It is hoped that the Bulgarian-Yugoslav accord may lead to a similar understanding between Greece and Bulgaria.

A recent visit of the Turkish fleet to Piraeus was hailed as evidence of amicable relations between Greece and Turkey. It is said to have been the first visit of the Turkish fleet since the rule of the Ottomans was removed from Greece 100 years ago.

It is claimed that contrary to certain assertions, General Metaxas upholds the Balkan Entente and the Greco-Turkish Amity Pact.

Outlets for Surplus Population Sought by Metaxas

Brazil Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Greece is seeking outlets for surplus population. There is said to be neither room nor sufficient food growing facilities in the country's 50,000 square miles for a population of 7,000,000 and the Metaxas Government has announced its determination to find solutions to this problem.

Until 1930 Greece hoped to be able to expand its boundaries, but the Pact of Friendship and Arbitration, signed with Turkey in 1930, put an end to these calculations.

Attention was then turned to reclamation and irrigation works, intensive cultivation and development of national industry, and to the possibility of emigration.

Irredentism, or the demand for inclusion with Greece of all Greek-speaking territories, is no longer seriously considered. Gen. John Metaxas' aim is said to be to improve relationships with neighboring states.

While the doors of the United States were open to emigrants, Greece used to send as many as 20,000 people annually. Sending emigrants to other countries has proved to be highly profitable to the Greek fatherland, as this country owes its social and economic development in particular to Greeks who have made fortunes abroad. Away from home the Greek often turns into a more ardent patriot.

The 10,000 Greek Jews who in the last 10 years have emigrated to former homeland. Before establishing themselves in their new homes, almost no commercial transaction existed between Greece and Palestine whereas now there is a growing trade activity between the two countries worth at present about 500,000,000 drachmas ($4,500,000) to Greece, besides the remittances sent to relatives left behind to the extent of over 50,000,000 drachmas annually.

Endeavors have been made to secure emigration outlets in certain countries in Asia, Africa and South America, such as Ethiopia, Brazil, Venezuela and Iran. Before Ethiopia was occupied by Italy, Nicholas Politis, Greek Minister to Paris, was delegated to Addis Ababa to negotiate with the Negus the possibility of establishing a certain number of Greeks in his country.

The proposal is said to have been welcomed, but was postponed. It is felt unlikely that Italy will favor any Greek project of colonization.

Mr. Politis was recently in Brazil where he studied the possibilities of sending to that country a Greek colony of workers and cultivators. The opportunity there, specially for farming hands, is very great, Mr. Politis says in a report. Brazil, he explains, is a highly fertile country and has a very scant population in comparison with its vast area.

Accords are soon to be signed with Iran with the purpose of sending Greek emigrants to that country to be established on farms.

WPA Helping Housewives To Solve Servant Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Government has taken a hand in the so-called "servant problem."

Long an important subject of discussion wherever housewives gather, the difficulty of finding competent household employees, well-pleased with their jobs, has become more pronounced since the depression began and immigration was cut off.

On one side is the housewife, complaining that she is forced to employ untrained, inexperienced women. She finds that her maid lacks an appreciation of the value of her prized possessions and fails to give them proper care. She says she is wasteful, can't cook a decent meal, lacks a general sense of order or displays a defiant attitude when receiving instructions.

On the other hand, the maid or cook complains that her hours are long and unregulated. Her wages are low and she has but little freedom to follow her own pursuits. She has to take a cellar or attic room if she "lives in," and she finds she is not accepted socially because of her occupation.

First Definite Steps

Led by the Young Women's Christian Association, a number of forward-looking groups have attempted in recent years to call public attention to the necessity of raising the standards of employment for household workers, but the classes now being held under the supervision of the women's division of the Works Progress Administration in approximately 100 cities mark the first practical step toward a solution of the problem.

In these training centers, young women ranging in age from 18 to 35 are taking specialized courses qualifying them to jobs as general household employees, cooks, children's nurses and second maids. For seven or eight weeks they receive detailed instruction in food preparation, food serving, daily care of the home, weekly cleaning, bed making, washing and ironing, child care, marketing, proper handling of equipment, personal appearance, answering the telephone and doorbell, employer-employee relationships and other related subjects.

While she is in training each girl receives from the Government her lunches, uniforms and a dollar a week for carfare to and from the center.

When she finishes her course, she is generally placed through the U. S. Employment Service or the National Re-employment Service though the demand for trained workers in many places has so far exceeded the supply that many girls have accepted positions before entirely completing their courses or obtaining their certificates.

Rules for Employers

Before a housewife is allowed to employ a girl, a local committee goes to her and sees to it that she is willing to agree to observe certain employment standards. She is asked to:

Work her employee not more than 60 hours a week. Give her two half days or one whole day off each week and a vacation of one week with pay after the first year's service.

Pay her wages on the day due, preferably each week, with compensation for overtime, either by pay or extra time off. Never require more than 12 hours overtime.

Provide her with a private bedroom, access to bath, adequate heat and a suitable place to entertain her friends.

The contact with the school continues after the trainee finds a job. She is urged to return frequently to the training center for consultation. In some places clubs have been organized to enable the girls to get together once a month for recreation and discussion of their problems.

Miss Anna Marie Driscoll, national supervisor of the household workers training program, believes it has added great momentum to the effort to find a solution to the nation-wide "servant problem." One of the first lessons taught in the classes is that it requires training to be a good maid or nurse just as it requires training to be a good stenographer or dressmaker. Housework is represented as an art and a business that cannot be done well by just anybody.

As soon as this conception of housework as a dignified occupation is accepted and standards so raised as to attract capable girls, many of the troubles between the housewife and her help will be eliminated, Miss Driscoll believes.

Reich Encourages Soy Bean Culture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

The Reich's urgent need of fats and oils has given rise to a completely new branch of agriculture here, namely, that of raising soya beans.

Two years ago a Roumanian company called "Soy" was set up here to organize the planting and marketing of such beans. A corresponding group in Germany agreed to buy the full Roumanian crop at a good price and to help the peasants procure seeds and tools.

The first year 65,000 acres were planted, and last year 150,000. It is expected that 250,000 acres will be devoted to soya beans in 1937.

The Germans are responsible for a similar helpful development in Bulgaria.

Individual Cold Storage Of Produce Aids Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Cold storage lockers which have been constructed in 1500 rural communities in the last few years are saving farm women money and much of the labor of "putting up" fruits, vegetables and meats.

Instead of canning the surplus of orchard, garden and herds, they are having these perishables frozen and stored in private lockers in community plants until they are needed, months, maybe years, later. Advocates of the community locker plan declare that the average farm family can save $100 on its food bill a year by adopting it.

The story of the spread of the cold storage locker idea in the last six or seven years was told the Agricultural Club of Chicago recently by a consulting engineer, Ward E. Guest. Mr. Guest heads a company which installs the plants.

From an experimental beginning on the Pacific coast a half dozen years ago, the community plant system has spread until there are now more than 750,000 rural families served by it, he said.

Strawberry shortcakes brighten Iowa farm dining tables in December; corn-on-the-cob is a regular winter luxury; and the steaks and chops associated formerly only with winter butchering now come sizzling onto the table in June. In Iowa alone, 100 communities have obtained the benefits of cold storage locker plants in the last three years, said Mr. Guest.

The idea behind the community plant is that a large group of farm families using the same plant can afford to use the freezing process for preserving food, although it would be too costly for any one family alone.

Some of the plants are owned cooperatively by the farmers, others are private enterprises. The majority, said Mr. Guest, are run as departments connected with farm elevators, creameries, ice plants, gas stations or retail stores, but a good many are independent enterprises.

The plant consists of a meat-cutting and processing room, a chill room, a "sharp freeze" room, and the locker room proper. Facilities are usually provided for curing ham, rendering lard and making sausage.

Each farmer sees to it that after his meat has been divided into appropriate cuts and quickly frozen in a 10-below-zero temperature, it is wrapped and packed away in his private locker. Lockers keep the meat in a frozen condition for months, or even years, at a temperature of about 10 degrees above zero.

Fruits are put into jars as for canning, sugar is added, but the mixture is frozen instead of cooked. Fresh vegetables are also put into glass jars. The quick freezing process, it is claimed, keeps fruits and vegetables much more nearly in their fresh state than canning. Mr. Guest quoted as authority C. D. Fellers, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Station, who has reported studies on frozen peas.

After the meats, fruits and vegetables are packed, the farmer locks them in with his own key, and his wife can take them out as they are needed. By wrapping the frozen edibles in thick paper, they can be kept frozen for from 24 to 48 hours, it is said.

Advantages claimed for the cold storage locker plant system by Mr. Guest are (1) a saving in the family food bill, which he said three agricultural colleges had figured to be over $100 per patron a year, (2) a saving in labor for the farm home maker and (3) fresher and more varied foods for the farm table.

British Adviser On Social Credit Resigns Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Alberta's latest technical adviser in the person of John Hargrave, leader of the "Green Shirt branch" of the Social Credit Party in Great Britain, suddenly has severed his connection with the Government here and left Alberta after issuing a statement to the press that he had lost confidence in the Social Credit Government.

Mr. Hargrave came to Edmonton early in December to study the working of the first Social Credit Government in the world and later in the month Premier William Aberhart asked him to become a member of a governmental planning committee to draft a new Social Credit program for Alberta.

Mr. Hargrave did not wish to become a member of the committee but agreed to the Premier's request that he should assist the government planning group as technical adviser. Mr. Hargrave also declined to accept any payment.

On Jan. 22 Mr. Hargrave attended a meeting of the Premier and four of his Cabinet, after which he issued his statement to the press.

His official statement follows in part:

"I still feel that the first Social Credit Government in the world is not yet publicly committed to the principles of Social Credit. I still feel that it lacks technical knowledge and that, as a consequence, it has, over the past 16 months, groped its way like a man stumbling along on a pitch dark night. There were . . . indications that it was groping its way 'in the right general direction' but as a result of the meeting held on Jan. 22, I should now hesitate to say even that."

Mr. Hargrave is the third adviser who has severed his connection with the Social Credit Government since it came into power in Alberta in August, 1935. Major C. H. Douglas of England was the first adviser and was engaged by Premier Aberhart to assist in putting the Social Credit system into operation. Major Douglas terminated this arrangement following the appointment of R. G. Magor on Montreal, who was to assist in putting the financial affairs of the province on a sound business basis. Mr. Magor later terminated his post with the Alberta Government, and his resignation was followed by the resignation of James Thompson, the provincial auditor.

Within the past month two cabinet ministers of the Social Credit Government and also the Deputy Provincial Treasurer have handed in their resignations to Premier Aberhart. C. C. Ross, Minister of Mines, tendered his resignation when the Premier appointed Lucien Maynard to the Cabinet.

Charles Cockroft, the provincial treasurer who has since tendered his resignation, was also favorably regarded both in Alberta and in Ottawa for his able administration of his office under difficult conditions.

Both Mr. Ross and Mr. Cockroft were classed as belonging to the "moderate" wing of the Social Credit Government. With their resignation from the cabinet, although they will still retain their seats in the legislature, and with the appointment of Mr. Maynard to the portfolio of minister of municipalities, the Left Wing or radical element of the Social Credit will be very considerably strengthened.

J. F. Percival who for some years past has held the post of Deputy Provincial-Treasurer, gave no public explanation for his retirement.

Italy and Peace: Public for Accord In Mediterranean

Although Europe is marshaling its forces in an unprecedented race to rearm, a survey conducted by Monitor correspondents in various European countries indicates that anti-war sentiment is, nevertheless, very marked.

Last of Six Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Talk of the inevitability of war in Europe tends to overlook the weight of popular will to peace in the various nations. This will to peace is able to mainfest itself even in those countries where the press is muzzled and freedom of thought is suppressed.

It is a force that is always liable to upset the calculations of war-making governments. An expression of this will is seen in the popular support given to the anxious and persistent search for methods of finding a peaceful solution for disputes between nations.

Public opinion does not support the Italian Government's warlike programs without considerable propaganda and much persuasive eloquence on the part of the Duce. Many of the militant speeches of Signor Mussolini obviously have been designed to stimulate the national consciousness and to keep up the enthusiasm of the Black Shirts for their leader.

Militant Oratory Minimized

The belligerent style adopted by the Duce when he harangues the people is frequently adopted for the purpose of forcing the public to interest itself in problems which appear to be getting insufficient attention. Moreover, it is noticeable that in his most threatening speeches Signor Mussolini is often at pains to insist that his war preparations are due to threats to national interests by superior forces.

The great efforts which the Duce made to avoid embroiling himself with other nations when the campaign against Ethiopia was in progress showed the care with which he avoids going beyond the point at which he would have the Italian people with him.

Needs Period of Peace

Two other factors which indirectly lead to the conviction that the Italian people do not desire a war are the internal situation and the financial conditions.

The result of an unsuccessful war would inevitably be the collapse of the Fascist regime, and it is obvious that Signor Mussolini will do nothing which may lead to such a result. He has found it expedient to declare Italy to be among the satisfied countries, and to declare that it needs a long period of peace in order to devote itself to the organization and development of its new empire.

The financial state of the country, too, is such that it would certainly not permit of the effort necessary to conduct a war in Europe.

Finally it is worth noting that the policy followed by Signor Mussolini in the last few months aims at a rapprochement with the nations with which he was in conflict over the Ethiopian question. The accord with Britain over the Mediterranean is an outstanding example of the pressure that is being exerted on the Italian government by the people to keep the country at peace.

Where to Store Honey

A warm, dry place is the right spot to store honey. It should not be kept in the cellar or any damp place, as it will absorb moisture and ferment.

Tree Planting Gains In Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—As a part of the reforestation activities of the Resettlement Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, 22,000,000 small trees, or seedlings, will have been planted by April 1, on sub-standard areas in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, it was announced at headquarters for the region, located in Raleigh.

Of these, 5,500,000 trees were planted during 1935-1936, while more than three times that number are being planted this season. Most of the seedlings were grown in the Resettlement Administration's nurseries, principally on the Sandhills projeet, near Hoffman, N. C.; the Natchez Trace project at Lexington, Tenn., and the Coalins Forest and Game Reservation near Princeton, Ky. These nurseries are being enlarged to produce all the seedlings that will be used for future plantings.

Areas upon which trees are being planted for forest improvement are listed as follows:

In Kentucky, the 50,000-acre Coalins forest and game reservation, and the 12,000-acre Princeton game refuge near Princeton.

In North Carolina, the 30,000-acre Jones Salters Lake project near Elizabethtown and the 60,000-acre Sandhills project near Hoffman.

In Virginia, the 30,000-acre Appomattox-Buckingham forest, the 5000-acre Prince Edward project and the 15,000-acre Cumberland project.

In West Virginia, the 10,000-acre Kanawha Head forest project.

In Tennessee, the 10,000-acre Chickasaw forest project, the 45,000-acre Natchez Trace forest near Lexington, and the 10,000-acre Wilson Cedar forest at Lebanon. On the latter project experiments are being conducted in the growing of cedar seedlings.

For Career as Secretary Mrs. Wiley Post Studies

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Wiley Post, widowed when her aviator husband crashed with Will Rogers in Alaska, has enrolled in a business university here to prepare for a career.

"I'm interested in secretarial work—and getting a job," she said today after her identity became known to fellow students. She enrolled only recently. Mrs. Post received $25,000 from Congress for the famous "Winnie Mae," the ship which carried her husband on his record-smashing performances.

Neutrality Plus!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Representative Alfred N. Phillips of Stamford, Conn., asked Congress yesterday to provide that any citizen entering the armed forces of a foreign country in violation of United States laws los his citizenship.

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The Monitor's new financial pages offer business executives a well-rounded service daily, including stock, bond and curb transactions, also unlisted securities. Out-of-town markets will receive more attention, and there will be more business news. Of H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor, TIME says: "Mr. Elliston is a recognized authority on finance and economics," and his column "Economics in the News" is a regular front-page feature of the Monitor.

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British Colliery To Open by Aid Of Motor Magnate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEHAVEN, Eng.—The first blow aimed at depression in Britain's "Special Areas" by the £2,000,000 Trust established by Lord Nuffield, formerly Sir William Morris, automobile magnate, is to be the reopening of collieries in this Cumberland district.

With these collieries working once more the great weight of a whole town's poverty-stricken idleness will to a considerable extent be lifted from the district. Whitehaven, one of the most badly hit towns in England, largely depends for its prosperity on its collieries. The closing of the Whitehaven pits some 18 months ago not only rendered the miners themselves jobless but workers at the docks and laborers in industries dependent on coal. Employment fell away suddenly throughout the area.

Latest figures show that 46 per cent of the 7640 insured population of Whitehaven are jobless. For the men of Whitehaven the percentage is nearly 48.

The importance of the reopening of the collieries planned by the Nuffield Trust is wider than Whitehaven. While this town will gather in the first fruits of renewed employment, the whole area of Cumberland, the industrial area "behind the hills" and smallest in numbers of the Distressed Areas in England and Wales, will be affected. In the West Cumberland Special Area about 12,000 persons are jobless.

The opening of one mine, while easing the burden, is not expected to abolish poverty in the Cumberland depressed area at one stroke. The second benefit that the people of this area hope to gain from the generosity of Lord Nuffield is that of a powerful example.

Cumberland has not taken a large share of the Ministry of Labor's transference schemes. Latest published figures for transference are those of the first eight months of 1936, and these show Cumberland's share in 21,713 workers transferred to prosperous areas to have been exactly 185.

Students of the depressed area problem regard this fact as two-edged. It means that few workers have left the Cumberland area and that as a result Cumberland has had to bear its entire burden itself. But, it is pointed out, it may also mean that Cumberland's chance of recovery is now greatly enhanced by the fact that almost all the skilled and youthful labor is still in the district.

This fact, it is felt, should help encourage firms to establish themselves in Cumberland.

There appears to be little doubt among the experts that new industries are as much needed in this area as in any other. It has been stressed by the Labor Party Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Special Areas that even if the heavy industries of Cumberland attained their former eminence the unemployment problem would be far from solved on account of the great economies of labor that have been achieved in recent years.

It is considered probable here that the Nuffield Fund trustees, Lord Portal, Mr. N. L. Campbell and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, will bend further efforts toward encouraging new industries to Cumberland once they have laid the foundations of their plans by making possible the reopening of Whitehaven collieries.

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F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
266 Coral Way, Coral Gables 6-4655
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Edgs. 2233

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd, Coral Gables

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 20th Street and Federal Highway

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner
Stop at the
Quarry Grill
Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
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SHENANDOAH BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0413
MIAMI, FLORIDA

ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7813
Winter Park Phone 413

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS
for the Home
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

TOWN and COUNTRY SHOP
Distinctive Clothes for Women
Smart Frocks for Misses
ANGEBILT HOTEL BLDG.
Phone 878 Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.

Mable Wicht Gowns
FORMERLY WITH FRANKLIN SIMON FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
JEFFERSON COURT HOTEL
136 N. ORANGE AVENUE

ORLANDO (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

When You Buy or Sell Dade County Real Estate
See
WALTER C. ENSIGN
For
Abstracts and Title Insurance
Representing
FLORIDA TITLE COMPANY
1000 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9843

Wilson's SHOE CO.
"The Home of Good Shoes"
SAN JUAN BLDG., ORLANDO

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

Electrical
HAROLD N. LANG
Everything Electrical
General Electric Mazda Lamps
14 W. Washington Phone 3500

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
LIDO POOL BLDG.
440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES
SIZZLING STEAKS
SEA FOOD FRESH VEGETABLES
Quality Food Harmonious Surroundings
Phone 7705

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Cool — Clean — Convenient
FOR THE BEST FOOD TRY
BOOTH'S
New Restaurant
Lunches, 25c-35c; Dinners, 25c-35c-50c
205 SOUTH OLIVE

SARASOTA

RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERING REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1926
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

Dial 7536
Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
346 Central Plaza

TAMPA

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
602-606 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 304-6 S. Howard Ave.

The Ritzcraft Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

KNOX HATS ARROW SHIRTS
EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

HENRY GIDDENS CLOTHING CO.
FRANKLIN AND LAFAYETTE

Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505 Franklin St.
A Complete Department Store for Women

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

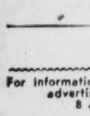
Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.

776 N. Highland Ave.	He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave.	He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E.	Ja 0546



FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SOUTHERN
Paint & Varnish Co.
561 MULBERRY STREET
MACON, GEORGIA
PAINT OUT POVERTY
with
Southern Beauty

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MACON, GA.

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

IRBY BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
Plumbing and Heating
Repairing a Specialty
Phone 4571 569 Mulberry St.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Joe N. Bell Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
New Spring Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
436-440 CHERRY STREET

STRONG SHOE CO.
Comfortable and Stylish Shoes for the Entire Family
Phone 410 360 SECOND STREET

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality first is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

COAL and FUEL
F. & R. COAL & OIL CO.
Kerosene, Motor Oil, Fuel Oil
Furnaces
DIAL 3-6177

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence, English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

FRENCH TEACHERS

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Dugueslin; Government school teacher knowing English, gives French lessons at home, Frs. 20.- an hour.

HOUSES TO LET

CHERNEX, MONTREUX overlooking lake; charming Swiss Chalet; fully furnished seven rooms; usual offices, verandas; central heating; C.H.W. gas, e.l., radio, telephone, Steinway piano, garden; price £2500; also fine villa adjacent containing three self-contained flats of four rooms each; central heating, etc., at present let good tenants; price £3800; great bargain, owner going abroad. Full particulars Box W-626—BCM/CSM, London.

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MUTTENZ b/BASEL—Beautiful room with bathroom; 110 fr. a month; opportunity to learn German; good schools; piano. Frl. Messmer, Baslerstr. 18.

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SPIEZ, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—For sale, rent or exchange with other property in Swiss city, high-class modern property, 9 rooms, garage, beautiful park, splendid situation; near station; reduced price. Apply: DIANA, Spiez, Lake of Thoune.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Jeg har faaet nyt Skoletøj

Smith & Nielsen
Købmagergade 22, første Sal.
Boys' Outfitters

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler
(Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
ANE KATRINESVEJ 6
Godthaab 2186 H. Angelsø

Perfumery - Saebeudsalget
SCT. THOMASALLE 1
VESTER 2276 y
JOHANNE SAMSON

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71. 73. 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

HIGH CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
Nybrogatan 37 II Tel. 677468 Tempos Hus.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen,
Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

FRAU L. KROMER-FREY
GROCERIES
M. B. K. G. Bohrerhofstrasse 8
Tel. 45.555
NEU-ALLSCHWIL bei Basel

Feldberg Droguerie
WALTER BLUM
Feldbergstrasse 71
TOILET ARTICLES

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE—AMTHAUSGASSE
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Gerber - Schönthal
DYERS and CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und
CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
TEL. 21.597

Wollenhof ag
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—Radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes.
Schuhhaus Bubenberg

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

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HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN
ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

BIEL

Salon Astrid
Mlle M. Dupler SPECIALISTE DAMES
Coiffeuse dipl. (Hairdresser)
Crème Lucia
Ces aides sont de précieux conseils

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 46.78 PRIVAT 28.25

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Boulangerie - Patisserie
Frederic Petronio
RUE VALLIN 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS Petits Fours CAKES

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marche and 15 Rue de Rive

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1829
(Drapery Store)

Maison de Blanc
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7
(Linen)

Modes
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône

Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4, Place du Molard

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

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TEL. 61.606
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(PAINTERS & DECORATORS)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 88, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers

F. GAUTSCHI
Optiker
38 BAHNHOFSTRASSE 38
Field Glasses, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Graham Hall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

"MILLHURST"
RECREATION FARM
DE DOORNS, C.P.
Situated at foot of Matroosberg
TENNIS, SWIMMING, TENIKOIT
GOLF COURSE ACCESSIBLE
Proprietress, Mrs. E. Pickering
PHONE 411. DE DOORNS

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
122 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)

DURBAN

Oldfields
for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758. 513-515 WEST STREET

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
THE QUEEN'S BRIDGE
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni. Phone 61438
Town Depot: 91 West St.
Branch at HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
120 Victoria Road, Maritzburg
Phone 3387

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5289

For a Good Entertainment
Make For
THE KENILWORTH CINEMA LOUNGE
(BEACH FRONT)
Two sessions nightly, Saturday afternoon and evening. Three changes of programme weekly.

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We Specialize in
Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs
52 ALIWAL STREET PHONE 22487
Branch at 4 Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
Phone 33-1900

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

"Fairhaven"
Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE (off Harrow Road)
Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Ping-Pong. Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

'Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacks's Buildings: 25 JOUBERT STREET

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

NEW YORK
STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24 3680

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
Howard, White & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

KEAN'S
LUNCHEONETTE and TEA LOUNGE
on the Corner of
LONGMARKET AND TIMBER STREETS
PHONE 4146

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz Street
PHONE 3993

CLIFF'S
For Your Electrical Repairs & Gifts
200 Church St. Phone { 3587 Day / 4136 Night

PRETORIA

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(PTY.) LTD.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Black Legion' Blasts Prejudice and Jingoism

After the Thin Man (Metro)—Worthy successor to "The Thin Man," with bright dialogue brightly executed by Nick (William Powell) and Nora (Myrna Loy), a competent supporting cast and the wire-haired terrier, Asta. Well-paced screen play with plenty of suspense and a good surprise ending. Elissa Landi, Joseph Calleia, Jessie Ralph, Teddy Hart. —Adults and young people.

Black Legion (Warner Bros.)—A hard-hitting social melodrama which pounds pseudo-patriotic societies and prejudice of all kinds with well aimed blows. Enraged by preferment of a foreigner over his head, a young mechanic becomes an easy dupe for hooded terrorist mob, shares in its crimes, degenerates into a hoodlum, and is finally sentenced to life imprisonment along with other members. Archie L. Mayo's direction is realistic and the acting, especially by Humphrey Bogart, is outstanding. Dick Foran, Erin O'Brien Moore, Joseph Sawyer.—Adults and mature young people.

Condemned Row (RKO)—A strong argument against capital punishment. Story is the conventional yarn about an innocent man trapped by circumstantial evidence. Prison scenes, though too long, are graphic and besides its numerous dramatic moments the film possesses an air of authenticity. (This may also be exhibited as "We Who Are About to Die," its original title taken from the book which suggested the motion picture.) Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak, John Beal.—Adults and mature young people.

Maid of Salem (Paramount)—Frank Lloyd's careful cinematic document of the somber days when witch scares terrorized the American colonists, remarkable for its authenticity, sincerity of feeling, direction and acting. Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, Gale Sondergaard, Donald Meek. — Adults and young people.

The Plough and the Stars (RKO) —Despite several fine performances and the general air of excitement created by Director John Ford, this film transcription of Sean O'Casey's play is a major disappointment. The tragedy has been converted into romantic melodrama featuring close-ups of Barbara Stanwyck. Preston Foster, F. J. McCormick, Barry Fitzgerald, Eileen Crowe, Una O'Connor. — Adults and young people.

The Royal Waltz (UFA)—Light, Viennese-type German operetta, in which handsome count marries pretty daughter of Munich café proprietor after the traditional number of complications, jokes, songs and dances. Willi Forst, Paul Hoerbiger, Heli Finkenzeller.—Family.

Stolen Holiday (Warner Bros.) — A Kay Francis film. Which means that an unlikely plot has to fight it out for recognition with the truly startling gowns worn by Hollywood's prize mannequin against a luxurious background. The heroine, an ambitious model, does a favor for a crooked Russian financier and he in turn sets her up in business. When his duplicity is discovered, she goes broke making good his debts and turns to a charming English diplomat for consolation. Claude Rains is a fascinating villain and the rest of the cast are quite up to the lavish production and suave dialogue. Ian Hunter, Alison Skipworth.—Adults.

The Yellow Cruise (French)—Exciting and beautifully photographed record of what is said to be the first camera expedition through Central Asia. It is a continuous panorama of breath-taking spectacles photographed on a motor trek following Marco Polo's route through Persia, Afghanistan, the Himalaya and Pamir Mountains, and China.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies from Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl from Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It." "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth," "Ramona."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No 75 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 74 and 79

The Ruined Sanctuary

(A Psalm of the Greek Period, 335-64 B. C.)

Alexander the Great of Greece, having silenced the Persian Empire of Darius III as a world power, came down the great road of Canaan, about 335 B. C., on his way to conquer Egypt. Eventually his kingdom was divided among his generals, and to Seleucus fell Syria and Canaan.

Now began another period of great disaster and persecution for the Children of Israel. Under the Persian kings their religion had been protected, and they had been free to worship as they chose. Their cities and commercial interests had been built up, and they had been a people who again were feeling the joy of national integrity.

One of the successors of Seleucus, called Antiochus Epiphanes the Cruel, was determined to set up the religion of the Greek gods in Jerusalem; in fact, he proposed to use the very temple itself for that purpose. Naturally, the Jews resisted the plan; so he sent his soldiers to desecrate, defile, and destroy all they could of the temple without actually burning it to the ground.

The two elegies, Psalms 74 and 79, tell of the ruin and tragedy of this desecration.

Psalm 79 pictures Jerusalem in heaps, the "heathen are come into thine inheritance," and "thy holy temple have they defiled." The siege and destruction are vividly presented, and the torn people ask:

> How long, O Lord? wilt thou be angry for ever? . . .
> Help us, O God of our salvation . . .
> So we thy people and sheep of thy pasture will give thee thanks for ever.

Psalm 74 depicts the ruin of the temple, the sanctuary:

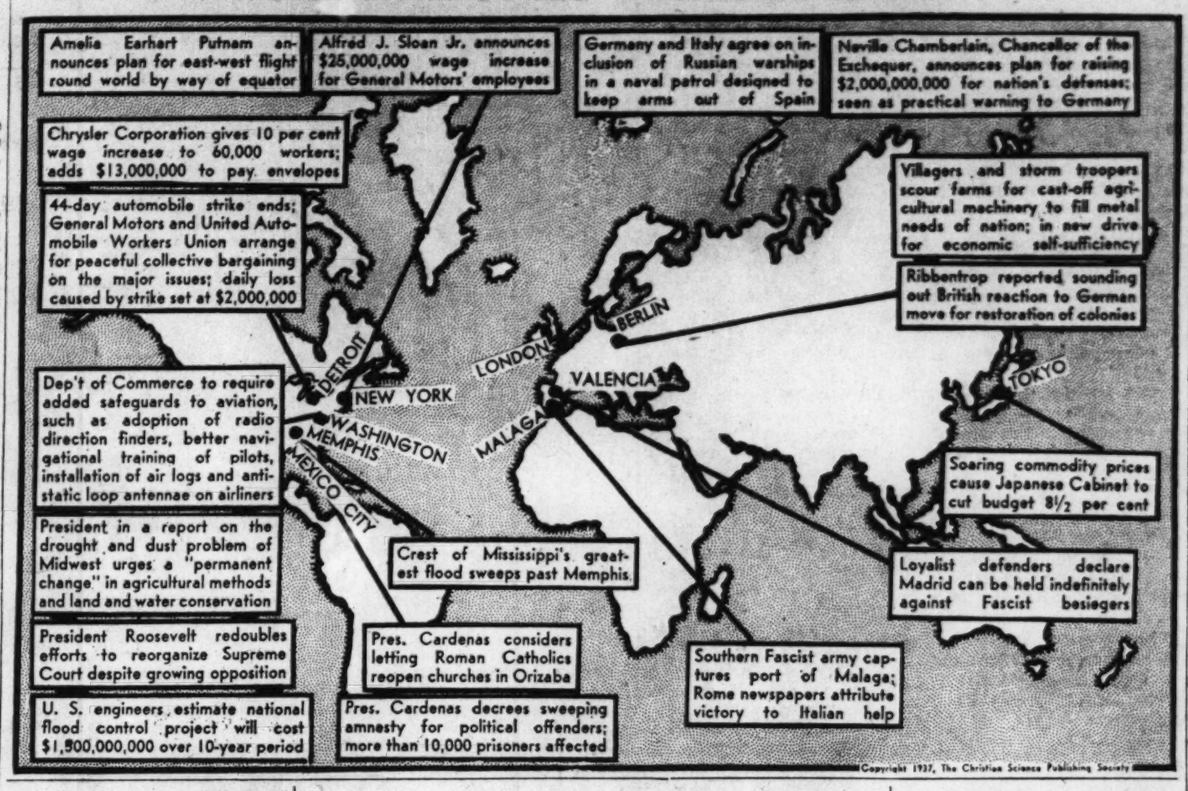
> Thine adversaries roar in the midst of thy congregations;
> They set up their ensigns for signs. . . .
> But now they break down the carved work thereof at once with axes and hammers.
> They have cast fire into thy sanctuary, They have defiled . . . the dwelling place of thy name.

And yet this people could sing: "God is my king of old"!

In the midst of grief and desolation, throughout the night of Israel's seeming persecution, the unquenchable faith of the Hebrew singer rises above the utter destruction about him:

> The day is thine, the night also is thine.
> Arise, O God, plead thine own cause.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Amelia Earhart Putnam announces plan for east-west flight round world by way of equator
Alfred J. Sloan Jr. announces $25,000,000 wage increase for General Motors' employees
Germany and Italy agree on inclusion of Russian warships in a naval patrol designed to keep arms out of Spain
Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces plan for raising $2,000,000,000 for nation's defenses; seen as practical warning to Germany
Chrysler Corporation gives 10 per cent wage increase to 60,000 workers; adds $13,000,000 to pay envelopes
44-day automobile strike ends; General Motors and United Automobile Workers Union arrange for peaceful collective bargaining on the major issues; daily loss caused by strike set at $2,000,000
Villagers and storm troopers scour farms for cast-off agricultural machinery to fill metal needs of nation; in new drive for economic self-sufficiency
Ribbentrop reported sounding out British reaction to German move for restoration of colonies
Dep't of Commerce to require added safeguards to aviation, such as adoption of radio direction finders, better navigational training of pilots, installation of air logs and anti-static loop antennae on airliners
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEMPHIS
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
BERLIN
VALENCIA
MALAGA
TOKYO
Soaring commodity prices cause Japanese Cabinet to cut budget 8½ per cent
President in a report on the drought and dust problem of Midwest urges a "permanent change" in agricultural methods and land and water conservation
Crest of Mississippi's greatest flood sweeps past Memphis
Loyalist defenders declare Madrid can be held indefinitely against Fascist besiegers
President Roosevelt redoubles efforts to reorganize Supreme Court despite growing opposition
Pres. Cardenas considers letting Roman Catholics reopen churches in Orizaba
Southern Fascist army captures port of Malaga; Rome newspapers attribute victory to Italian help
U. S. engineers estimate national flood control project will cost $1,500,000,000 over 10-year period
Pres. Cardenas decrees sweeping amnesty for political offenders; more than 10,000 prisoners affected
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ancestor Hunt

Each player in this game is given a pencil and paper and told to write the maiden name of his or her mother, substituting numbers for letters. Thus, by using each letter's numerical position in the alphabet, the name "Katherine Brown" would be written:

11-1-20-8-5-18-9-14-5-2-18-15-23-14

A time limit should be set for writing the names, after which the papers are gathered up, shuffled, and redistributed to the players, who then try to discover the name of the maternal ancestor of some other player.

The person who first deciphers the name he holds is declared the winner.

The game may be made more difficult by requiring the maiden names of both grandmothers to be written also.

—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

For Others

We think there are circumstances where we can treat human beings without love, but there are no such circumstances.—Tolstoy.

Quotation for Today

A GRINDSTONE that had not grit in it, how long would it take to sharpen an ax? And affairs that had not grit in them, how long would they take to make a man?
—H. W. BEECHER.

In Lighter Vein

Capable

The first grade was having a lesson on birds.

After some discussion, the fact was established that birds eat fruit.

One little city girl, however, was unconvinced.

"But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open cans?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Hey, That Man Is in Again

"Our fencing team lost again last night."

"Ah, foiled again!"

Speaking of the Supreme Court

The grand old game has seen much change
From father's day to mine;
But wouldn't 15 men look strange
Upon a baseball nine?

His Present Fad

"What shall we do with Willie?"
"What's he done now?"
"Well, now he wants to eat with a knife because he says his fork leaks."

Not These Days!

Folks that sell stocks short don't sell stocks long.

—New Yorker

"Isn't there some place where you can just SIT?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Cheering Thought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glendale, Calif.

A little miss of 10 years, on her daily journey to and from school, passed a local hospital. One day the thought came to her to make valentines for the patients. It seemed so much better than merely swapping little novelties at school.

For a month all play and recreation hours were busily spent in making valentines—more than 100 of them! Then she took them to the hospital, expressing her desire and interest in the patients. On the day appointed each tray had a valentine for the patient at the morning meal.

This work has been faithfully carried out for the last three years. Needless to say, she is now the special friend of scores of men and women.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: According to the way an American thinks, if he can't save any money it isn't because he's spending too much, but because he isn't making enough.

San Francisco Chronicle: "When," whens a radio critic, "will the comedians stop using old gags?" Answer: When they start using older ones.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Things are better. There are more men now operating steam shovels than are watching them.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abstract—As a noun or an adjective, this word is to be accented on the first syllable, *ab'-strakt*. (When the word is a verb, however, the accent is on the second syllable.)

All-in-all—Read as one word, with about equal stress on the first and last syllables—and none whatever on the *in*.

Amen—This word, unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion," is always to be read unless the citation specifies otherwise. It is read with equal stress on both syllables, and the *a* is preferably long.

Anathema—In the common sense of "a curse or malediction," this word is pronounced *a-nath'-e-ma* (first and last *a*'s as in sofa, second short, *e* as in create). On rare occasions it is used to indicate a "sacred offering," and it is then sounded *an-a-the'-ma*.

The word was taken into English direct from the Greek *anathema*, literally "a thing devoted (especially to evil)"—"a curse." The roots are *ana*, "up," and *tithemi*, "I lay or place"; and the allusion is to the mythological custom of putting up in the temple of a patron deity something offered to it—hence, anything set apart for destruction. In ordinary use, "anathema" is applied to a curse applied with ritualistic solemnity or so-called ecclesiastical authority.

Blasphemer—The accent is on the second syllable, *blas-feem'-er*.

"Bowels and mercies" (Phil. 2:1) —The ancients used to regard the organs of the body as the seats of various passions. For example, to the Greeks, "the bowels" (*splagchna*) were regarded as the source of both anger and love; but the Hebrews regarded them as the generating organs of kindness, benevolence, compassion. In the passage cited, Goodspeed reads: "affection and sympathy"; Weymouth: "tender-heartedness and compassion." The early translator Tyndale has: "compassion and mercy."

Buckler (Prov. 2:7) — The word here translates the Hebrew *magen*, "shield" (the small one which allowed the combatant more freedom of action than did the heavy shield, and was used principally in parrying blows). Our word "buckler" came to us from the Old French *bucler*, so named from the *bocle* (protuberant part or knoblike ornament) in the center.

Chuza—The *k* sound, rather than *ch*, is preferred: *Ku'-za* (*u* long, *a* as in sofa).

Co-ordinate — *Ko-or'-dih-nate* (first *o* as in obey, second as in orb, *i* short, *a* long).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *cum*, "together," and *ordinare*, "to arrange" (*ordo*, "order"). If we co-ordinate two things, then, we literally arrange them together; we put them in the same order or rank.

When the word is an adjective it carries the sense of "equal in, or in the same rank or order." For example, the authority of a cub reporter is not co-ordinate with that of the editor or publisher. Again, evil and good cannot be co-ordinate.

Culmination—*Kul-mih-nay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

People of all times have striven to reach the highest point in their attainments, and have sought a means of expressing both this striving and the actual accomplishment. In Greek, for instance, the word was *klimax*, "ladder"; but in Latin the word *culmen*, "top," was used—and it is from this that we derived "culmination."

"Culmination" stresses the idea of progressive development and attainment of the highest point in size, number, rank, or glory. It is a gradual growth, not a sudden jump toward perfection; and increasing interest and intensity accompany the progress toward this highest point until — when the goal is achieved—all thoughts or hands are supporting the perfect result.

Exterminator—*Eks-*, not *egs-*.

The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *terminus*, "boundary," impart to our virile word the thought of "driving beyond the boundaries." That which is banished beyond the bounds of reality is, of course, nothingized.

Fidelity — First *i* long, according to the latest Webster's.

Fine (Job 28:1) — Translates the Hebrew *zeqeq*, a primitive root meaning "to strain, extract, clarify" —in other words, "to refine."

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

Illustrate—Preferably with accent on the first syllable.

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent*.

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell," and we use it in the sense of "indwelling; inherent; neither derived from nor passing without; confined to consciousness." It is not to be confused with "imminent" (*in*, "in," and *minere*, "to jut out"), which means "threatening or impending." There was nothing imminent in the statement of the eminent Sir W. Hamilton, that "a cognition is an immanent act of mind."

Incisive — *In-si'-siv* (first and third *i*'s short, second long).

Obviously, this word has something to do with cutting, for the Latin *caedere* means "to cut," and *in*, of course, here means "in or into." Thus, literally, our word should be applied to something which has the power of cutting in or penetrating.

As with the stone cutter or engraver of metals, who carves as an artist, so our words or deeds may be engraved into the hearts and lives of others—and they should be works of art.

Joanna—*Jo-an'-a*.

Magdalene — Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen*.

Mind — The final consonant is there to be sounded; otherwise the word may be construed as "mine."

Pernicious—*Per-nish'-us*.

A glance at the roots of this word (Latin *per*, "thoroughly," and *nex*, "death") will remind us that this is a word which requires accurate use. (The Latin *perniciosus* was used in the sense of "deadly; violently destructive.") Our word may be applied to that which is highly injurious or destructive in character.

Perusal—*Pe-rooz'-al* (*e* as in create, *oo* as in food, *a* as in account).

One who peruses a book does more than glance through it or scan it; he reads it through, perhaps with care. He does not, however, exert the effort of one who studies it, for this suggests a setting of the mind on the subject, a vigorous application of the faculties of perception and reason for the purpose of acquiring knowledge. But whatever may be said for or against a "perusal," we must remember that it is at least "the act of reading through."

The word was coined centuries ago by linking *per* and *use*; and the original sense seems to have been "to use (or go through) one by one (or entirely)." Cavendish, in his "Life of Wolsey," referred to a choir which was directed to use a particular set of words in a litany; and he added that the singers "perused the lettany throughe."

Quail—*Kwale*.

Although this verb was probably an outgrowth of the Old French *quailier* (later *cailler*), "to curdle" (from Latin *coagulare*, "curdle, coagulate"), there is every evidence that in Middle English it was strongly influenced by *quelen* (Anglo-Saxon *cwelan*), "to die." Therefore, we are justified in reading into our word the combined senses of "to lose the spirit and power of resistance," and "to wither, fade, perish."

Ratio—Two syllables, *ray'-sho*.

Stanched—The *a* is "two-dot" as in arm, *stahnch't*.

Our word comes to us from the Late Latin *stancare*, "to stop the flow of blood; to cease bleeding."

Supposititious — Principal accent on the fourth syllable, secondary stress on the second: *suh-poz-ih-tish'-us* (vowels short).

Sychar — *Si'-kar* (*i* long, *a* as in arm).

Traduce—*Tra-duse'*.

This word (from a combination of the Latin *trans*, "across," and *ducere*, "to lead") had its first use in English in the simple sense of "to transfer from one use or employment to another." It was, of course, only a step from this simple perverting to a malicious twisting or changing of meaning; and today the word has an entirely unsavory use, denoting slanderous or malign misrepresentation — holding up to ridicule or calumny.

Love's Answer

Faith, Hope, and Love were questioned what they thought, of future glory which religion taught:
Now Faith believed it firmly true,
And Hope expected so to find it, too.
Love answered, smiling with a conscious glow, "Believe? Expect? I know it to be so!"—T. L. Haines ("Worth and Wealth").

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Of all the arts, music is the most universal, the most spontaneous and immediate expression of human emotion, the most sensitive and elastic medium."

Factual Figuring: 4 plus 6, minus 2, times 6, divided by 2 equals 24.

Matching Names: William Shakespeare; Lewis Carroll; Charles Dickens; Rudyard Kipling; Daniel Defoe; John Keats; Edgar Poe; Henry Longfellow; Robert Stevenson; James Cooper.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Harold Bauer forms the basis of today's cryptogram which deals with a subject familiar to many:

"MA GNN OTV GHOB, USBDJ DB OTV UMBO SPDIVHBGN, OTV UMBO BEMPOGPVMSB GPK DUUVKDGOV VQEHVBBDMP MA TSUGP VUMODMP, OTV UMBO BVPBDODIV GPK VNGBODJ UVKDSU."

Factual Figuring

To the number of lines in a quatrain ——— add the number in the diatonic scale of the note "la" ———; substract the number of slopes to a mansard roof ———; multiply by the number of sides to a hexagon ———; and divide by the number of barrels to a hogshead ———. What is the answer?

Matching Names

Can you match correctly the given and family names printed below? The first has been checked by way of example?

1	William	Longfellow	
2	Lewis	Poe	
3	Charles	Shakespeare	1
4	Rudyard	Cooper	
5	Daniel	Stevenson	
6	John	Dickens	
7	Edgar	Carroll	
8	Henry	Kipling	
9	Robert	Keats	
10	James	Defoe	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Gets His Valentines Mixed Up*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT KIND OF VALENTINE IS THIS FROM TUBBY . . ??
YOUR HAIR MAY BE A BIT LIKE STRAW, AND STICK STRAIGHT UP SO TALL . . BUT THAT'S THE WAY I LIKE YOU BEST, YELLOW HAIR AND ALL . . . .
WHY . . . JUST WAIT TILL I . . .
IT'S SUCH A THRILL TO SEE YOUR EYES . . THEY MATCH THE COLOR OF THE SKIES . . . . !!
HMM . . . WHAT IN THE WORLD . .
FROM YOUR FAIRY LOCKS TO YOUR ELFIN TOES, YOU'RE THE PRETTIEST PERSON ANYONE KNOWS
. . . TUBBY . . .
WELL . . . OF ALL THE NERVE
DID YOU WRITE THIS, BENJAMIN ? ?
"EVEN THOUGH YOU'RE NEAT AS A PIN OR PEARL, YOU DON'T LOOK ANYTHING LIKE A GIRL . . . . " !!!
DID YOU GET THAT ONE ?? - OH MY GOODNESS . . .
WELL . . . WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO SAY FOR YOURSELF ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Exclusive Rights*

By THE HAGERS

"I STARTED NORTH TWO WEEKS AGO FROM BUENOS AIRES; AND ALTHOUGH
YOU FOUND ME IN THE ICE, I MADE A RECORD, WADDLES, WITH YOUR AID.
REPORTERS ARE OUTSIDE, I SEE!" SAID JUAN SEBASTIAN MUSCOVY.
"I'LL GIVE YOU THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO PUBLISH MY HISTORIC FLIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Dangerous Innovations

A LITTLE reading of history—of the past decade and of a century and a half ago—may illuminate the proposals which it is now plain are intended to make the Supreme Court of the United States subservient to the purposes of the Executive.

It was Hamilton, his Federalist papers defending the then-debated judicial system, who wrote:

> . . . independence of the judges is equally requisite to guard the Constitution and the rights of individuals from the effects of those ill humors, which the arts of designing men . . . sometimes disseminate . . . and which have a tendency to . . . occasion dangerous innovations in the government.

Dangerous innovations?

Consider Fascist Italy: The Italian judiciary has been sweepingly revised since 1923. First, the goal was "judicial unity." There followed the limiting of judicial appeal and reduction of the number of appellate courts. Wider interpretations of the law were instituted to suit temporary ends and judges were dismissed because of their lack of sympathy for the Fascist régime.

It may properly be contended that these actions are results, not forerunners, of Mussolini's dictatorship. But they reveal that despotism and free justice are incompatible.

Consider corporate Austria: Quietly, yet as frankly as anywhere in Europe, the doctrine of "legal continuity" was used to transform a liberal state. Chancellor Dollfuss in 1933 was proudly proclaiming that he had violated no single statute. Yet he stepped from one expanded interpretation to another as his corporate state began to take form. And on this groundwork, Chancellor Schuschnigg has had little difficulty in erecting a régime to which personal and political liberty are strangers.

Consider National Socialist Germany: Too little attention has been given to the "political" decision of the Reich's Supreme Court, which, in 1932, approved the coup that established an authoritarian rule over three fifths of the nation.

Students of jurisprudence in years to come may mark the legalistic "Prussian Putsch" as a turning point toward German dictatorship. For in upholding it, the court gave legal sanction to a sudden broadening of executive powers under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution. Hitler was not yet Chancellor. But the precedents to which he became heir proved speedily applicable to his more vigorous requirements.

These examples need not be construed as intimating that an attempt is being made to establish dictatorship in the United States. The point is, rather, that the effect of such measures is to establish the machinery by which authority may be concentrated in the hands of a single individual in a manner inimical to democratic procedure.

Clearly, as Hamilton foresaw, restriction of the independence and integrity of the courts may open the way for "dangerous innovations."

Peace Trade vs. War Trade

IN ALL questions about the United States' relations to a possible world war the word "trade" has become a key. The prime problem of neutrality is how America can escape a disastrous dislocation of trade. Americans wish to avoid either a mounting war trade which might draw them into a world conflict, or a complete blockade of normal commerce which would upset their internal economy. But is it not also important to avoid both of these evils in peacetime? Some of the hearings now going on in the Senate on the bill for extending the authority under which Secretary Hull has been making reciprocal trade agreements indicate an appreciation of the fact that what happens to peace trade may well determine what happens to war trade.

Indeed, wisely and naturally "located" peace trading can do much to prevent trade-dislocating war. The testimony of Secretary Hull to the Senate Finance Committee has emphasized the benefits of opening up the channels through which world trade would normally flow if not artificially stimulated or blockaded by political action of countries engaged in economic war. Much of the tension in the world today is due to excessive economic nationalism—to the dislocation of commerce by quotas, high tariff walls, currency restrictions and trade embargoes.

There is plenty of evidence that militarism and aggressive dictatorship have been stimulated by tariff blockades which made it appear that countries hungry for raw materials could obtain them only by capture of the sources. Dictators have exaggerated the "hunger" of their countries and have made trade more difficult by their own regimented economies, but that does not lessen the need to ease economic tensions.

This is being better recognized by the democratic countries. On the same day that Mr. Hull's plea was presented to the Senate committee a notable five-point program of international economic cooperation was submitted to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister. This plan, in the form of a national memorial signed by 400 influential Britons, proposes a revision of the Ottawa agreements by which Britain encouraged exclusive "Empire preferences" in trade, the lowering of tariffs, promotion of Geneva's study of improving access to raw materials, an "open door" trade policy for British dependencies, and extension of the mandate system to British dependent territories not immediately ripe for self-government. Here is a program that shows a hopeful awareness of the need for economic appeasement.

It is notable that the first point on it, that seeking revision of the Ottawa agreements, was also touched on in the Senate hearings. Francis Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, declared that the exclusive nature of those agreements complicated the making of a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain. Senator Bailey thought that since benefits of the Canadian-American agreement are extended to England under the most-favored-nation clause Britain should also extend to the United States the benefits of her agreements with Canada. Mr. Sayre denied that he has seen any British demand that a trade agreement must include an American promise not to embargo trade in wartime as a neutrality measure.

To the layman it would seem that less concern would be needed as to war trade embargoes and dislocations if more active measures were taken to remove peacetime embargoes and dislocations.

Striking Against Strikes

THE period of peace settling over the industrial scene as General Motors Corporation officials announce reopening of factories affords new opportunities in the United States for perfecting the machinery of strike prevention. These opportunities should not be allowed to pass unused. For if John L. Lewis pursues his avowed purpose to organize the mass production industries, the present peace is all too likely to prove only an interlude.

Mr. Lewis has already given notice of his determination to make his Committee for Industrial Organization supreme arbiter among the employees of the steel industry. He has also indicated his intention of launching an early organization drive in the coal industry.

The nation now possesses substantially the same kind of warning that it enjoyed in the maritime strike. It was patent to anyone conversant with the labor situation on the Pacific coast that there would be a costly test of power between the forces of Harry Bridges and the shipowners when the 1934 contract expired. But neither the National Labor Board nor the new Maritime Commission had jurisdiction requisite to keep this strike from dragging on into one of the costliest industrial disputes in American history. Must the United States risk another protracted sequence of strikes?

Obviously the first need is to establish some workable conciliation and mediation machinery that will start operating to bring the sides together at the first hint of trouble. The famous Whitley councils of England and, nearer home, the Railway Labor Board provide logical models for study. It does not seem too excessive a demand upon the prescience of government to expect that it do something to equip each major industry with some board or council of acceptable men to divert disputes as swiftly as possible from the picket line to the conference table.

The status and legality of the sit-down strike are in vital need of clarification. If it is possible for the Government to enunciate a policy toward this new labor weapon, the result could not but be beneficial. Whatever instrument of labor or employer strategy might conceivably contain a threat of violence or disorder should be apprehended and every precaution taken to control its use.

A considerable measure of Britain's industrial stability is creditable to the 1927 Trades Dispute Act, which carefully defines legitimate union practices, restricts the use of the strike and clarifies many other issues. It would undoubtedly be unfair to American labor to lay down any such rigid rules at this time, since the British law was not passed until trade unionism was an uncontested part of Britain's national economy. Nevertheless, there are steps that can be taken in the United States to mitigate the dangers of violence and civil disruption while the problem of unionization is being solved.

"Coming Our Way"

"THINGS are coming our way." So it must have seemed to an Arkansas farmer and a New Jersey motorist who figure in current news dispatches. J. D. Griggs of Jonesboro, Ark., awoke the other morning and found a brand new house on his farm. The Mississippi flood had deposited it there during the night.

In Irvington, N. J., Izzy Milkofsky started out with one auto and had two when he stopped. In the mirror over his windshield he saw a darkened car following him at close range. Finally stopping to investigate he found that when he pulled out of a parking place he had unwittingly kidnaped another car whose front bumper had become locked with his rear one.

Which only goes to show—if a moral *must* be drawn—that while we go dutifully about our own business, things may be coming our way even if we don't immediately realize it.

Letters From Lenin

Book News of the Day

THE appearance of an English translation (albeit only a selection) of Lenin's letters is something of an event. The main outlines of Lenin's life are already familiar. When he was 17, his brother was executed for participation in an attempt to assassinate the Tsar, and he himself was expelled from the University of Kazan. Six years later, in 1893, he went for the first time to St. Petersburg; and from this point his active career as a political agitator began.

In 1895, after a short visit abroad, he was arrested. A year in prison was followed by exile to Siberia, which lasted until 1900. In that year he settled abroad, living by turn in Munich, Paris, London and Geneva. There were intermittent, and sometimes secret, visits to Russia during the period of the first revolution (1905-7). But apart from these, it was not until April, 1917, that he again saw his native country, having reached it via Germany in the famous sealed train.

THE LETTERS OF LENIN, translated by Elisabeth Hill and Dorothy Mudie (London: Chapman & Hall. 15s.), though arranged chronologically, falls into two clearly marked categories—the personal and the political. The first consists entirely (except for a single letter to his wife, Krupskaya—apparently the only one that has been preserved) of letters to his mother and sister. These letters will help the reader to follow the externals of Lenin's life prior to 1917, but throw disappointingly little light on his individuality. It is hard to say whether Lenin was one of those whose personality does not readily express itself in letters or whether he feared the Russian censorship.

The political letters of the pre-revolutionary period are more important. They bear witness to Lenin's ceaseless activity in the revolutionary cause. Immediately on his arrival in Munich, he founded a Russian revolutionary journal (The Spark). When the split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks came in 1903 and the Iskra fell into the hands of the Mensheviks, the indefatigable Lenin started a new journal, the Vpered (Forward). The years from 1907 to 1914 were years of deep disappointment for the revolutionaries, many of whom despaired of ever again reaching the high-water mark of 1905. But the outbreak of war gave a fresh impulse, and a mass of letters testifies to Lenin's feverish eagerness to transform the struggle into a Marxist class war. Among the addressees of the letters of this period are Zinovieff and Radek, probably his closest associates at this time.

The post-revolutionary letters are of little interest; and here the hand of the expurgator and selector is clearly evident. If any correspondence has survived to throw light on Lenin's attitude to the party controversies of this period, it is unlikely to appear in print so long as the present régime is in power in Moscow. The book is illustrated with photographs of Lenin at different points of his career.

E. H. CARR

North . . South . . East . . West

Learning to Understand

By Frank L. Perrin

WE READ that when the time came for Solomon to succeed to the throne of his father, David, in reply to the inquiry as to what he most desired, he answered: "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?" Sacred writ records that his desire was realized. "Behold, I have done according to thy words: lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart; so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee."

No doubt the great majority of those who have sought and attained wisdom and understanding since the days of King Solomon have been persuaded that these great gifts are not always by inspiration, but that they come only through gradual growth and consecration to a high purpose. Today the thought of readers and listeners is turned to the men of mature years and long experience whose tenure as judges and interpreters of the law seems to be imperiled by the imputation that their years of study and contemplation have unfitted them for further useful service.

* * *

One need not necessarily agree with all that is being said or written in defense of the theory of mental accretion by which it is insisted that not until years of maturity have been reached and experienced are men capable of reflecting a reasonably complete measure of discernment and understanding. Age alone, as has been shown by abundant proofs, does not equip or endow one with this great gift. Admitting this, it can as conclusively be realized that age alone cannot rob or deprive one of what has been gained or bestowed.

But there are reasonable and persuasive conclusions reached by the method of reasoning which attributes to scholars, and even to judges, a measure of intellectual perfection which neither lessens nor becomes distorted by application and long use in specialized study and reflection. I am taking the liberty of quoting a paragraph from a writer of some authority as contained in one of many letters recently published. He says:

"The well trained and cultivated mind of the old man, with its calm and broad judgment, with its refined kindliness and fixed moral principles, is not to be spoken of as suffering a decline which keeps pace with the failing of his physical powers. Nations have needed the advice, counsel and judgment of such wise men in the past, and we need them even more in this age of science, technology and power production."

Recently, in an address delivered before a thousand or more lawyers and judges assembled at the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, Robert M. Hutchins, the still youthful president of the University of Chicago, undertook, in the course of his most thoughtful and convincing speech, to define the law. Many have essayed this task before, some successfully and some not so convincingly. Dr. Hutchins defined law as a work of reason "conducted by properly vested political authority and constituting a set of political determinations of the principles of justice with respect to the social and economic relations of men at a given time or place."

* * *

The speaker did not undertake to prescribe the political creed which might fit one for the task of interpreting or administering the law. Neither did he intimate any belief or indicate any prejudice as to the age, in years, when discretion or understanding are or may be gained. But he insisted that having come to a realization of what the law is, we are able to understand, in some measure at least, what a legal education should be. It should, he argued, be both speculative and practical. On the speculative side he would prescribe that it embrace both knowledge and understanding. Amplifying this, he said that legal education must consist of the study of the law as it is and as it operates, the study of how law came to be what it is, and "the study of the principles which must be employed to solve the problem of what the law ought to be."

Many will agree, no doubt, with Dr. Hutchins' profound pronouncement, thrown in for good measure for the benefit of those of his listeners who perhaps have not been fully conscious of their own responsibilities as advocates, counselors or judges, when he observed: "Lawyers frequently ignore the fact that the law is a learned profession, and that there must be more learning in it than learning what the law is."

Speaking His Language

Bella's Bonny Dish

On a Scottish Island

ANNIE, on a ladder by the dining-room "press," was bringing dishes from the high shelves down to the table. "Bella needs more bits of china," she explained. "I told her she could use every cracked plate in the house."

Solemn Bella Muir, the "servant lass," had found, in the making of mosaics, an engrossing interest for her spare hours. A stoneware jar was now in process of becoming an ornament—being covered gradually with a puttylike stuff in which were embedded tiny pieces of colored china. Bella's people were crofters on a neighboring island, and this vase was to be a surprise for her mother.

Among the discarded plates was a gold-tinted one, daintily flowered, and impressed with five significent letters—"S-P-O-D-E."

"Annie," I protested, "this is an antique."

"It's cracked though. I'm glad to be rid o't."

"Then let me have it—for a collecting friend in America."

"Aye, gladly. But ye'd better hide it from Bella."

I started to take my "find" upstairs at once, but it got no farther than the hall stand, for at that moment Mrs. Ramsay, the provost's "leddy" appeared at the open door. She had a muslin apron over her dress, and a floury smudge on one cheek.

"Oh," she exclaimed, excitedly, "is Annie there?"

* * *

Mrs. Ramsay was English, and had recently come to the Scottish island as a bride. Having lived for twenty years in hotels, she was inexperienced in household affairs, and the naïve way she deferred to my youthful "landlady" was very charming.

"Oh, Annie, do come and see what is wrong with my cake. It keeps rising and rising!"

Annie stepped down immediately, and we all hurried out, through into the next house. There, in the quiet kitchen (the maid had gone home for the day), an odd sight awaited us. The cake had now risen completely over the sides of the pan, and was baking, more or less on the oven floor.

"Too much raising," decided Annie, but Mrs. Ramsay was sure that she had put in only the required amount.

"Then we'll hae to discover the cause."

The ingredients were still on the table, and suddenly indicating a paper carton, she added, "Did ye use any of that?"

Mrs. Ramsay seemed puzzled. "Why, that's the flour, Annie. The recipe said half a pound. How could one bake without——?"

Annie broke in with a merry little laugh. "That's self-raising flour! With more raising added, no wonder your cake took to climbing."

"Oh, dear," sighed Mrs. Ramsay, "and the provost is bringing Captain MacRae home with him for tea."

"Well, he'd rather have scones," Annie assured her. The captain was Annie's uncle.

* * *

"But they'll soon be here. How can I make scones now?"

"Hoots, they're made in a wheen minutes. You put the girdle on the hob, and I'll make them. The fire is just right."

She was washing her hands as she spoke, and in an amazingly short time she had rolled the dough and neat little cakes were ready for "firing." Browned on either side, they were soon standing in an attractive row along the old-world "dresser."

"Serve plenty of jam with them," was her advice as, amid Mrs. Ramsay's grateful protestations, we took our leave.

During the pleasant little excitement I had forgotten about my "find," but now I said, somewhat uneasily:

"Annie, that plate——. You don't suppose Bella——?"

Her reply was not reassuring. "I wouldna be surprised."

As we opened the heavy oak door we saw that the plate was not where it had been, and with one accord we went down the "lobby" to the kitchen. Sure enough, there it was on the big square table and it was shattered into fragments, a hammer lying in purposeful manner alongside. Bella was busy with her inlaying, but she looked up and said—quite jubilantly for her:

"Oh, Miss Annie, I canna tell ye thanks enough for the braw gold plate. See the grand look even a wee bit o't gies to a' the rest. I'll hae a richt bonny dish when it's a' fitted in."

Not wishing to spoil her pleasure, Annie and I avoided any exchange of glances. Instead we gazed at the vase, and agreed (if with somewhat mixed feelings) that the golden plate had indeed added a very fine touch!

M. G. G.

The Wide Horizon

The Balkans Want Peace

By R. H. Markham

BUCHAREST

THE dominant desire of most peoples in southeastern and eastern Europe is for peace. Most governments, too, are actively working for it.

First appearances seem to belie this statement but they are deceptive. All states in this part of the world are arming. They are voting credits and assembling cannons at an unprecedented rate. Their papers often write of war. Their statesmen utter militant declarations. Mass patriotism reaches heights of most intense fanaticism. And it would be rash to deny that all this is dangerous.

Yet, in almost every case, the motive behind this confusion, shouting and increasing of armaments is a desire for peace. This way of peacemaking may bring calamity, but what practically all peoples and governments want to avert above all other things is such a calamity. One may assert with absolute certainty that at this moment there is nothing which the peoples and statesmen of this part of the world want so much as continued peace.

Let us look at the states separately, taking Bulgaria first. Bulgaria is one of the hungry states, like Germany, Hungary, Turkey and Italy. Turkey is seeking treaty revision through the League; Italy effected a vital revision of the world's status quo by arms; Germany, through an edict backed by force, abolished many clauses of a vital treaty, and Hungary is constantly working for revision.

* * *

Theoretically, Bulgaria belongs to that company, but in reality, the people, the press, the army and the government there want peace. This is a kind of defeatism. Frankly, Bulgaria is afraid. She seeks shelter but finds none. She resembles a horse, hunched up, with its back to a cold rain. There is no barn to go into, and Bulgaria only hopes the rain won't turn into a blizzard. She is resolved to do nothing to provoke a blizzard.

Bulgaria thinks she would be helpless in case of war. She is without arms and in case of need could procure none. She produces no oil, insufficient salt, no iron, no copper. Both from the military and economic point of view she is defenseless. So 99 per cent of the Bulgarians want peace and the Government is no less pacific.

Here in Roumania the situation is different, but the desire for peace is almost equally pronounced. Roumania produces everything in abundance and has a strong, well-equipped army. The land is large, beautiful, rich. The Roumanians have what they want, so desire only to keep it and enjoy it in peace. They could gain nothing by war and might lose enormously.

Consequently, Roumania follows an active peace policy. It avoids "bloc building," refrains from provocation, and seeks friendship with all other states. Roumania is courting everybody, but is also pursuing an "independent" policy in avoiding entanglements.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, the Roumanian Government is endeavoring to create good relations with both Germany and Russia, as well as with both Germany and France. It courts Italy's favor, speaks kind words to Bulgaria, is especially attached to Turkey, and manifests most outspoken good will toward Poland. This may be an impossible policy. Perhaps you can't be everybody's friend, but Roumania is trying to—because she wants peace.

And Yugoslavia has exactly the same ideal. The Government preserves all the old alliances but goes beyond them. Yugoslavia is a member of the Balkan Entente, but also a friend of Bulgaria, against whom it is directed. She is in the Little Entente, but also seeks friendly relations with Hungary against whom it is directed. She has greatly improved her relations with Italy, has grown much closer to Germany and is on excellent terms with Poland. No Balkan ruler is so close to the British court as Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, while Yugoslav-French friendship is proverbial. Yugoslavia is on both sides—if there are sides in Europe. She wants to live at peace with all states.

* * *

Austria, also, is profoundly devoted to peace. She is rearming, but not for the sake of war. The Austrians are unusually pacific people, inspired above all things by cultural and international ideals.

Greece, though well armed, seeks peace as fervently as Bulgaria.

Hungary alone is an exception. The people there, to be sure, do not wish war, but they want treaty revision and their former place among the nations. Hungary wishes peace only until she, in some international combination, might be strong enough to recover lost populations. The Hungarian nation and government would consider it dishonorable to cherish any smaller patriotic ideal.

The chorus of southeastern Europe may sound very raucous. Swords clank, soldiers parade, orators threaten. But beneath it all and above it all most people want peace. They want peace so much that they have stepped out of old bonds and are trying to be neutral.